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VOL XXI NO 169 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1933 TWELVE PA[illegible]

"JOINTS" JUGGLE WITH DOMINION STATUS ISSUE

Hoare Explains Away Pledges To India And Loudly Protests, He Is Grossly Misunderstood

Out Of The Gloaming.

Our reportorial sleuth had a bit of adventure dogging Gandhiji's footsteps,—very non-violently he broke through the cordon of equally non-violent Satyagrahis, and succeeded in having a word with the Mahatma!

* * * *

We do not know which to admire most—his civil disobedience of Sjt. Mathradas's Emergency Ordinances, or Mathradas's firm but courteous invitation to him to jump out of the speeding tram, as a proof of his own non-violence! But the reporter was not to be beaten. Soul force triumphed ultimately!

* * * *

Nazi methods of dealing with editors and newspapers must turn our bureaucrats green with envy! Though they give them R.I. here, they have to go through unnecessary and tedious legal processes before the Editor can be forced to do his bit of clod-hopping.

* * * *

In Germany they lift an Editor out of his chair, take him to the concentration camp, shut down his Press, dismiss the men and the staff—all in a few minutes. Great tribute to German efficiency and Nazi methods of "pressure and persuasion"—methods beloved of Lord Willingdon.

* * * *

But all's well that ends well and General Balbo has again been baptised a Christian, of course, this time a Fascist Christian. There is distinction between a real Christian who is commanded by his Master to turn his cheek to the smiter, and a Fascist, who shoots in the back and uses castor oil. In Germany it is 'lese majeste' to forget this.

* * * *

For once Charlie Andrews has given up his optimism, temporarily we believe. At a meeting at Friends' House, he said, rather irrelevently and with complete inaccuracy, that throughout the world people believed more in arguments, reason and persuasion than in force!

* * * *

The Mahatma has promised to come back to Yeravda soon. No doubt the Viceroy equally courteously will welcome him back. Lord Willingdon's strong point is courtesy, and he never denies Gandhiji anything,—except an interview.

* * * *

But our self-appointed ambassandors, or as some people call them busy-bodies, have also been stirred by Indian events, and the inseparables have jointly indited a telegram to Gandhiji asking him for facts. They appear to be going to do something really terrible this time!

* * * *

Whatever they do, let us hope they will not leave Sir Samuel Hoare in the lurch, for he wants all the moral backing that they can give him, to face the onslaughts of Churchill and Company.

* * * *

Sammy is rather perturbed, for he has suddenly become the British custodian of the Truth and he isn't used to the role like our Indian custodians of the commodity. He wants to assure his admirers that his "general attitude" is not "different from what it really is."

* * * *

We hope this reassuring statement will greatly console Simla, and Sir John Anderson, who is flattening out the Terrorists in Bengal,—that he is what he was and nothing else. No change in the policy, is his watchword, and Sapru, Jayaker and Co., are satisfied, though why they should be none but they could say.

* * * *

We wonder whether Sammy has appointed this firm as the general undertakers of the J.P.C. or its liquidators, since liquidation is coming into fashion. When even the W.E.C. is being liquidated, why not the J.P.C.?

* * * *

"Look out for To-morrow" says the "F.P.J." with unnecessary and prophetic fervour. We now await with mild interest tomorrow's change of opinion in Dalal Street!

* * * *

She shook a bunch of newly cleaned collars in the laundry proprietor's face.

"My husband says if you send his collars back again in this terrible state he'll come down and make a row about it," she stormed.

The laundry proprietor looked a little scared. Then his attitude changed.

"He will, will he," he said. "Let's see what size collar he takes. Thirteen and a half, eh? All right—let him come. I don't mind. I'll be ready for him."

HOARE FEELS INJURED

Gets His Bona Fides Certified By Sapru, Zafrulla And Sir Austen

SIMLA, July 19.

The statement made to the Joint Select Committee and delegates by Sir Samuel Hoare on July 18 in the course of his evidence and the observations made thereon by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Chaudhury Zafrulla Khan and Sir Austen Chamberlain are contained in a communique issued from the Viceregal Lodge:—

Sir Samuel Hoare in his statement said:—

"My Lord Chairman,—I would like to make an observation about what has been happening outside the Committee during the last few days. I have noticed that both in India and here, certain answers that I have given been taken out of their context and been used by our critics to imply that my general attitude is very different from what it really is. I was very conscious of the danger of a situation of this kind when I offered to give evidence to the Committee. Obviously, when I am freely and unreservedly answering questions upon every conceivable detail connected with the constitution, there may be many isolated answers I gave which might be put into more cautious language. I have purposely adopted the line of telling both the members of the Committee and Indian delegates exactly what is in my mind, and I have taken the risk of my answers being traduced in this manner. What I wish to say to-day is that I hope every reasonable person outside this room, whether in India or in England will treat my evidence as a whole, and will not sink to attempt to make party capital out of an isolated answer one way or the other. I feel it necessary to make this statement this morning, in view of some very gross misrepresentations which have found their way into the press as a result of our discussions".

SAPRU CERTIFIES

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru then observed: "My Lord, Chairman, will you just allow me to say one word I am very glad that Sir Samuel Hoare has made this statement, because during the last few days, telegrams have been appearing from India in the London Press which have caused us much anxiety. I do not know in what

(Continued on page 7.)

SAPRU SNUBS RANKEILLOUR

Flaunts Viceroy's Declaration On Face Of Opponents

But Die-Hards Try To Throw It On Scrap Heap; Irwin Tries To Whittle It Down; Parliament Can Overrule Viceroy, Says Rankeillour; Pledges Are Conditional, According To Salisbury

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 19.

The ultimate goal of India's constitutional development, particularly in relation to the White Paper and to Dominion Status was discussed at some length at yesterday's meeting of the select committee, when Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir M. Hailey and Sir C. Stewart continued evidence on questions, relating to Federation.

The discussion arose on Mr. Morgan Jones' suggestion that White Paper proposals had resulted from past pledges given to India.

Lord Rankeillour asked if Parliament had given any pledge except that contained in the 1919 Act.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar mentioned the "White Paper Resolution".

Sir Samuel Hoare thought that the strength of pledges was much more moral and implicit than specific.

Mr. Morgan Jones suggested that the White Paper fell short of Dominion Status.

Sir Samuel Hoare agreed if the Statute of Westminster was taken as the test.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru suggested that it was still true even as things were before the Statute of Westminster was passed.

SEEDS OF DOMINION STATUS.

Sir S. Hoare replied: "We are trying to take account of different conditions in India so as to give her an opportunity for wide development in future." He believed that the White Paper contained seeds of Dominion Status, assuming that India's distinctive conditions would eventually be removed.

After further discussion the archbishop of Canterbury suggested that it did not follow that because India had not the same constitution as other dominions she

(Cntinued on Page 4).

VICEROY MUST RE-CONSIDER

C. D. Suspended Indefinitely And Its Machinery To Be Destroyed

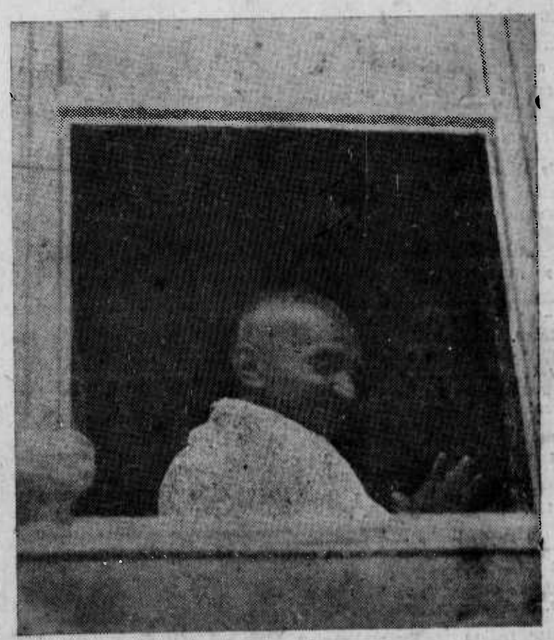
ALLAHABAD, July 19.

In a leading article headed "An Open door to Peace" the 'Pioneer' calls attention to the great importance of two paragaphs in Mahatma Gandhi's interview published yesterday, in which he states that Civil Disobedience is to be further suspended after July 31, and cessation of "All Congress organisation and secret methods which alone have made their functioning possible".

"The Pioneer" asks:—Suppose this decision and this decision only, had been published at the end of the Poona Conference, and that there had been no reports of speeches and proceedings, would the Viceroy then have refused to see Mahatma Gandhi? The only words on which he could have based the refusal or words, "for the time being", which make a distinction between indefinite suspencion and abandonment. We do not believe that Lord Willingdon would have split hairs on such a point.

VITAL FACTS

Pointing out that the Viceroy's objection is based on the report that the Congress decided to return to the position on Mr. Gandhi's release, namely resumption of Civil Disobedience as the declared policy the paper states:—If this is incorrect, Mr. Gandhi is to blame for not issuing an immediate correction or, including some mention of the present decision in the first telegram. "The vital fact remains that Civil Disobedience is to be suspended presumably indefinitely and that the machinery of it is to be destroyed. In the circumstances, the door seems to be wide open to peace, if the decision is conveyed to the Viceroy straightforwardly and unequivocally, as Mahatma Gandhi has stated it himself".—A. P.



A snap of Mahatma Gandhi taken at the Karjat station while he was travelling in a III Class compartment on his way to Bombay (from Poona) on Tuesday evening.

Ordinance Act For Mahatma?

Simla Gloating Over Congress Division

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 19.

In order to dispose off several pending matters before proceeding on a month's tour, Lord Willingdon has been holding meetings of his Cabinet almost daily.

Some of these meetings were connected with the situation arising from the Poona Conference and the future move of Gandhiji and other Congress leaders.

Criticisms by a number of Indian newspapers of the action of Gandhiji in continuing Civil Disobedience without giving the much needed respite to himself and to his followers have been received by officialdom in Simla with self-complacent satisfaction.

What has pleased officials even more is the very harsh criticism by Nationalist newspapers of the proceedings of the Poona Conference having been held in purdah.

In the circumstances the observations of Mr. AsafAli to the effect that it is premature to assume that Civil Disobedience will be resumed on the first of August, and that on that score it was not right for the Viceroy to have turned down unceremoniously Mahatma Gandhis desire for peace, have not made much impression in Simla.

Indeed, it is freely assumed that Gandhiji and his principal lieutenants would now launch on a programme of individual Civil Disobedience, rendering themselves liable to arrest followed by prosecutions under the Ordinance Act passed by the legislature.

ALL QUIET TILL FIRST.

Nothing, however, is expected to happen till Gandhiji and Mr. Aney issue their respective statements on or about the first of August, when the period of suspension of Civil Disobedience movement terminates.

The latest theory expressed in certain quarters about Mahatma Gandhis determination to continue Civil Disobedience is that he is afraid that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his release about the middle of August would otherwise steal a march over him and secure the leadership of the Congress and further that if Gandhiji is arrested meanwhile, then Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on his release would not be able to induce. Congressmen

(Continued on Page 7)

I Would Not Hesitate To Knock Again At Viceregal Door, Says Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, July 19

In an exclusive interview to the Associated Press, Gadhiji, said:—"I have seen a report of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the House of Commons on the India estimates debate. It is another surprise equally, painful like the Viceregal telegram".

Gandhiji proceeded: "I may say that since the fast I have not been able to read newspapers regularly, and during the fast for ten or twelve days, I have not even looked at the newspapers for the simple reason I have had no time. I, therefore, cannot say whether reports in newspapers are truly reflective of the proceedings of the informal conference. My point, however, was not that the reports are necessarily untrue, but it was that no notice should have been taken of unauthorised reports of confidential proceedings. Surely, it ought not to have mattered to the Viceroy what I or anybody had said at the informal conference. The Viceroy could have judged for himself what I might have said at the interview, had it been granted. The proceedings were kept confidential purposely, in order not to prejudice my request for an interview.

"MERE REQUEST"

I have been asked even now to deny the accuracy of the reports. How am I to do so without going through the files of newspapers, and how many newspapers am I to read? I venture to suggest that it is not a business proposition. It ought to be sufficient that my request was not fettered by any conditions. It was a mere request for an interview to explore possibilities of peace, and I think that it should have been considered on its merits. But perhaps the proper question to put to me at this stage is whether I personally repent having advised the country to take up Civil Disobedience and whether I would still advise withdrawal. That question I have already answered before now".

"NOT FOR ME"

The interviewer then asked if the door for negotiation had been finally closed. "Not for me" replied Gandhiji readily. "So far as I am concerned, the door will never be closed, and whenever I see the slightest opportunity. I would not hesitate to knock at the Viceregal door. But I suppose that so far as the authorities are concerned, they have finally closed the door, unless the Congress will call off Civil Disobedience altogether, which I hope, the Congress will never do."

Asked if he was likely to do anything to promote civil disobedience before 31st July, Gandhiji said "I shall do nothing overt before the end of the month during which Civil Disobedience stands suspended."

Ahmedabad doctors, who examined Gandhiji this afternoon have expressed the opinion that blood pressure is normal, and his condition quite good. What he wants is mental rest, which they hope, he will have during his stay at Ahmedabad.

Gandhiji's visit to the Sabarmati Asram this afternoon lasted nearly five hours.—A. P.

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181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
'Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

WOMEN WHO MARRY FOREIGNERS

Bill Giving Them Freedom To Retain Nationality Comes Before Parliament

In the House of Commons in mail week.

Sir J. Sandeman Allen (C.—Liverpool) obtained leave under the ten minutes rule to introduce a bill to allow British women who marry foreigners freedom to retain their nationality, and the measure was read a first time.

Sir J. Sandeman Allen said that until 1870 married women had this right, of which they were deprived by the Naturalisation Bill then passed, and, being left even without the nationality of their hsband in certain cases, they were without any protection. In this matter we were behind a great many other countries, and it was high time something was done in a serious question which affected our national pride and dignity. There was nothing new in the bill. No less than six similar measures had been brought before Parliament, and the principle had been already accepted.

BRITISH DECLARATION BEFORE LEAGUE.

In the view of the House and of the country the matter was an urgent one, and in 1931 the British Delegation to the League of Nations, at which forty-eight States were represented, made the following delaration:—

The British Government considers it right that the disabilities of married women in matters of nationality should be removed, and that in so far as nationality is concerned a married woman should be in the same position as a man, married or unmarried, or a single woman.

That declaration was not followed, as might have been expected, by the immediate production of a bill. Th law with regard to married women appeared to be the same throughout the British Empire, and since 1914 there could be no change in the law relating to British nationality except after previous consultation and unanimous agreement. There was no reason, however, in view of the country's demand and the declaration quoted, that a bill should not be brought in with a clause suspending its operation until the necessary Empire agreement had been secured. The bill, which only touched the fringe of the question, embodied a principle for which the women's organisations of the country stood firm.

ACTIVITIES OF BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of June last the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty tto animals employed in all 51 Agents of there I was absent, 3 were in sick leave, 2 were employed for office and hospital work and I was working at Bandra.

The 44 Agentts employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,776 cases during the month. In 1,463 cases accused were fined more or less.

In 6 cases fines varying from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 25/- were inflicted and imprisonment in default varying from 7 days to 3 weeks' was awarded.

In 126 cases fine only was inflicted and the animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Petit—Hospital. In 21 cases the accused were acquitted.—In 6 cases the accused were warned and discharged.

In 149 cases the accused were fined for ovedloading carts, of these, 75 were loaders and 74 were drivers.

227 animals were treated as out-Patients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

MAHARAJA OF INDORE'S TRIP TO ENGLAND

Deputation Requests That It Be Postponed

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, July 17.

It is learnt from a reliable source that a meeting was held here of gentlemen of good position at which it was resolved that a deputation should wait upon His Highness requesting him that he should not proceed to England until his next birthday celebrations and to make a further request that Sir Tukoji Rao be recalled to Indore.

An interview has been solicited for this purpose.

At a general meeting of the Shree Delhti Bujarati Samaj, Delhi held lately under the presidency of Mr. Ratilal N. Gamti, office-berers were elected for the next year. Sjt. Amritlal B. Thakkar was elected president and Sjt. Jadavji Hirji Valia as Vice-President.

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on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Ashad Vad 13, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Awal 26, 1352.
Parsi—Behman 17, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 11m.
Sunset—7h. 18m.
Hightide—11-24, 22-42.
Lowtide—4-05, 17-28.

PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon 22nd July, 9h. 23m. p.m. First Quarter 30th July 10h. 14m. a.m. Full Moon 6th Aug., 1 h. 2m. a.m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce by-election to Legislative Council, scrutiny of nomination papers.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

The s.s. "Narkunda" with English mails of July 6 due at 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 22.

The s.s. "Moloja" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSN.—"The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association will be held on Friday at the Imperial High School at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the school hall.

The entries for Harris and Giles Inter Schools Cricket Tournaments close on Friday at 5 p.m."

TENDERS FOR STERLING: On Wednesday, the 19th July, 1933, tenders to the amount of £2,112,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 47 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 26th July, 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION: Under the auspices of the All-India Women's Conference (Gujarat Constituency), Ahmedabad, an exhibition and Bazaar of Swadeshi arts and crafts will be held from the 15th September to the 25th September next.

Intending stall keepers and exhibitors may communicate to Tarangmee Neelkanth, Hon. Secretary, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

Only pure khaddar will be allowed in the cloth department.

BOMBAY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION: Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a public meeting will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Tuesday, July 25, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in celebration of the anniversary of the passing of the Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act, when Mrs. Sharada S. Mehta, Mr. L. R. Nairsee, Dr. K. J. Desai, and Mr. G. B. Chitale, will address the meeting. The Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia will preside."

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA: Under the auspices of Matunga Vyayam Shala a public meeting will be held on Sunday, July 23, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in Napoo Hall to witness the wonderful feats of Memory Training by Prof. T. D. Avadhani. Mr. B. N. Maheshwari will preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KOHINOOR: "Nagana". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC: "Dorangi Duniya". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA: "Branded Oath". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

CAPITOL: Norma Shearer in "Last of Mrs. Chaney" to-day only at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON: "Tess of the Storm Country". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE: "A Lady's Profession". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON: "Yes Mr. Brown". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END: "Aizal". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Time Signal, Commercial Bulletin, Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.

12-00 noon.—Time Signal, Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.

12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.

1-0 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.

5-30 p.m. Time Signal, European Programme. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management).

6-30 p.m.—News Available.

7-00 p.m.—"Moments Musical" Of music and musicians By Richard Meredith.

7-10 p.m.—Cinema Organ Music. (Columbia Records) Terence Casey, Sidney Torch, Quentin Maclean.

8-00 p.m.—Time Signal, Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

8-45 p.m.—European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme.

9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.

9-10 p.m.—Recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar.

9-20 p.m.—A Special Classical and Light Music Concert. Master Vasant with Dattaram Parwatkar, Sarangi.

11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Omni-directional broadcast.

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.

7-15 p.m.—Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.

7-30 p.m.—Evensong from Westminster Abbey.

8-15 p.m.—Buxton Municipal Orchestra.

9-15 p.m.—Northern Studio Orchestra.

9-45 p.m.—The Stage Coach a play by L. du Garde Peach.

10-15 p.m.—Dance Music relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.

10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.

10-50 p.m.—Gentlemen v. Players: An eye-witness account relayed from Lords' Cricket Ground.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BY POPULAR PUBLIC DEMAND

THE NORMA SHEARER APPEARS IN— LOVELY "LAST OF Mrs. CHEYNEY" WITH BASIL RATHBONE

TO-MORROW in "LET US BE GAY"

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY IT WILL NOT BE REPEATED
Plans Are Now Open. Book Right Away.

NORMA SHEARER

Next Saturday:—

SAX ROHMER'S GREAT THRILLER!

Mr. G. H. Thakore of Broach, has recently passed the final Mathematics Tripos Examination at Cambridge. He is the Wrangler among the Brahma-Kshathriyas.

NO MORE MUSIC IN STREETS

New Police Order Bans Sandwichmen And Music Parades

An order has been issued by Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police banning all musical parades in the streets of Bombay, either on foot or in vehicles.

The order calls upon the police to take action freely against persons engaged in such musical (?) activities.

Music licenses for advertisement purposes will also be discontinued.

This new step seems to have been taken by the authorities purely with the purpose of preventing obstruction to traffic and thus putting an end to unnecessary congestion which was caused by such musical parades.

The action is taken under Section 22 of the Bombay City Police Act, which says that "no person shall play, or caused to be played, music in any street, or in any public place, at any time, without previously obtaining a music license from the Commissioner of Police.

HINDU WOMAN BURNT WHILE PRAYING

Tragic Accident At Mahim

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury at an inquest held over the body of Mrs. Nalinibai Yeshwantrao Padhye (20) who died at her residence at Mahim on July 11.

Mr. Yeshwantrao Padhye, the deceased's husband giving evidence stated that on the day in question the woman was engaged at worship when the naked flame of a light burning near an idol came in contact with her saree. Her clothes caught fire and before they could come to her rescue she suffered severe burns.

She was removed to the K E M Hospital in an unconscious condition where she died.

DR. ALAM TO ADDRESS BOMBAY MEETING

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Anti-Communal League, Bombay branch, in Marwadi Vidyalay Hall at 6-30 p.m. (Standard Time) today (thurday) when Dr. Mohamad Alam, President of the All-India Anti-Communal League will preside and speak on the Mission of the League.

Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

STATES' PEOPLE MEETING:—Under tthe auspices of the Dhrangadhra State Praja Mandal, a public meeting of the States' people will be held at Heera Baug, (C. P. Tang), to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Prof. G R Abhyankar will preside. Sjt. Jamnadas Madhavjee Mehta, Dr. Alam and Abdul Rehman Mitha and others will speak on "Status of States' People in the forthcoming Federation."

A. I. C. C. MEMBER RELEASED

(From A Correspondent)

NASIK, July 19.

Sjt. Devabrandan, a member of the All-India Congress Committee was released from Nasik Jail this morning completing his full term of 20 months.

PROF. R. M. JOSHI MEMORIAL FUND

With a view to perpetuate the memory of the late Prof. R. M. Joshi, I.E.S., the Commerce Graduates' Association has started the memorial fund and has appointed a special committee which requests students, friends, and admirers of the late Professor to contribute to the above fund. Contributions may be sent to Hon. Secretaries, Commerce Graduates' Association, Wadia Building, Dalal St., Fort, Bombay or to Mr. V. P. Varde, c/o the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

Khan Saheb Sardar Ali Khan, ex-President of the Dhulia Municipality and a great worker in the causes of Hindu-Muslim Unity and free education died recently.

BHAYA KILLED BY MAVALIES

Police Effect Four Arrests

As a sequel to a brutal assault made on him by a gang of persons on the night of July 11 at Dana Bunder, Ramsingh Paramsingh, a Hindu Bhoyya, died in the J J Hospital on Wednesday. The motive for the crime is not known, but it would appear that the deceased was waylaid and set upon by several persons armed with lathis and knives.

One of the assailants is alleged to have stabbed the deceased, the injuries proving fatal.

In this connection the Pydhownie police have arrested Abdul Rahim and three others.

An inquest will be held on Thursday.

UNEMPLOYED YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE

Opium Taken To End Worries

Because he was unemployed for some time past Balkrishna Manlram, a Hindu aged 30 put an end to his life by swallowing an overdose of opium on Tuesday. At an inquest held by the Coroner on Wednesday the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

The deceased's uncle giving evidence stated that Balkrishna lived with him at Colaba. For some time past the boy was unemployed and this seemed to have driven him to despondency. On Tuesday evening he complained of pain in the stomach and was immediately removed to the hospital where he died due to opium poisoning.

BHULABHAI DESAI RESUMES PRACTICE

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, who was recently released from Nasik Jail on account of weak health has now resumed practice at the Bombay High Court.

HINDU MISSION'S RELIEF WORK

Appeal For Beldanga Sufferers

Swami Satyananda, President, the Hindu Mission, 32 B, Harish Chatterjee Street, Kalighat, Calcutta, writes:—

"Hindus all over the country are, by this time, aware of the sufferings of their unfortunate co-religionists of Beldanga and neighbouring villages in the district of Murshidabad, at the hands of hooligans.

There is need for immediate relief as well as for continued work throughout the district with a view to push on the work of Hindu Sangathan.

Funds are immediately necessary for the above purpose. We appeal to Hindus all over the country to help their unfortunate suffering Hindu brothers with their mite. Contributions to be sent to me."

B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

Messrs. B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. in their statement of gross receipts for June, 1933 say:—

x Electric Supply for Duns 1923, Rs. 8,49,010: up to the end of June, 1933, Rs. 48,38,636. Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for June, 1933, Rs. 5,10,301: up to the end of June 1933, Rs. 31,96,337. Increase over same period last year Rs. 4,96,277.

x Exclusive of Supply to Tramways.

HINDU GYMKHANA, BOMBAY NORTH

"A general meeting of the members of the Hindu Gymkhana Bombay, North, will be held on Sunday, at 4-30 p.m., at the Gymkhana premises at Matunga to elect a Committee of management for the ordinary games department."

Dr. Anant Hiralal Pandya, D. Sc., of Bhavnagar, obtained his doctorate in Civil Engineering with notable success from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, U.S.A. He was recipient of the Austin Research Fellowship, 1932-33.

BOLD EXPERIMENT IN EDUCATION

Prof. Wadia's Tribute To Progressive Women's College Of Bombay

The S.N.D.T. College for women at Bombay, celebrated its third College day on Sunday last by holding a Social Gathering. There was a fairly large attendance and its hall was packed to overflowing.

Prof. P.A. Wadia of the Wilson College presided.

PROGRESS OF COLLEGE.

Principal H.G. Anjaria welcomed the guests by a brief speech. He traced the history of the College at Bombay since its inception in July 1931. Beginning with students the College soon progressed and it has at present 32 students on its roll. This was a bold experiment in Education and it must be judged by standards other than those of ordinary educational institutions. The two great principles which distinguish this University from all others in India are the introduction of the Vernacular as the medium of instruction and a separate curriculum for education of women. It offered a variety of subjects peculiarly useful to women almost giving a wide general culture. It has 22 workers on its staff almost all of whom work honorarily for the love of it.

EXCELLENT PERFORMANCES.

The Social Gathering was a delightful function and was really a great success. The standard of performances was quite satisfactory and the girl students exhibited a high standard of an all round education. There were dramatic pieces in English, Gujarati, Sanscrit and Marathi besides two very excellent Tables in Marathi and Gujarati and two fine Garbas.

Prof. Wadia in the course of his address stated that in that institution there were opportunities of experimentation which did not exist in other institutions with their fixed curriculum. Education is fruitless if it does not give a vision of life and an ideal of what we are going to make of what we learn. We want to make our young people rebels not only against the educational system but against the whole world order, economic, political and social, a world order which is based, not upon love humanity and co-operation but upon jealousy, hatred and competition.

Prof. Naik then proposed a vote of thanks to the President and the function terminated after singing of bande-matram.

IMPERIAL MILLS C. C. SOCIETY

Mr. Jafferbhoy's Urge For Regular Saving

The first General Meeting of the Imperial Mills Employees' C. C. Society was held recently in the Mills compound. Mr. Jafferbhoy Suleman presiding. Mr. S. B. Kulkarni Superintendent of the Institute explained the approved bye-laws on "N" leaflet model which were adopted. Transactions done during last two and a half years were also duly adopted. Profits were distributed and new office bearers were elected.

Mr. Jafferbhoy in his speech expressed great satisfaction at the excellent working of the Society and pointed to the Members that they would benefit not by merely borrowing indiscriminately but by regularly saving. That was the cardinal principle of a co-operative Society. Mr. Jafferbhoy made a special mention of Mr Javale's services as Honorary Secretary.

The funeral of Mr R P. Gibson who was drowned while bathing at Bimlipatam took place on Sunday.

ANDAMAN JAILS MUST BE CLOSED

Demand For Better Treatment Of Politicals

RELIEF LEAGUE FORMED

Secretary To Tour Country & Organise Branches

The following has been issued by the Bombay Political Sufferers' Bureau:—

The Political Sufferers' Bureau was organised in Bombay in 1931 and the work of collecting complete information about the political prisoners kept in jails after the Gandhi-Irwin pact was being vigorously done and a number of statements were issued from time to time. The Bureau being a non-political body was allowed to function during the Civil Disobedience period of 1932-33 but the workers being jailed, the Bureau could not do any useful work.

RELIEF LEAGUE FORMED.

The recent unfortunate events in the Andamans and other places and special requests from workers in the Punjab and Bengal have compelled the Bureau to take up the work in hand again and to agitate for closing of Andaman Jails and for the betterment of the treatment of Detenus etc. "Andamans and Detenus Relief League" has been started under the auspices of the Bureau. The Political Sufferers' Bureau had arranged to start a Journal of their own for Jail reforms but on account of the heavy security demanded by the Government, it could not be published.

SECRETARY TO TOUR.

Now it is arranged that Sirdar Jamiat Singh, the Secretary of the Political Sufferers' Bureau should tour throughout India and establish the league's branch at principal places.

The main functions of the league would be to agitate for the closing of Andaman Jail, betterment of the condition of political prisoners and to help the prisoners with books and toilet requisites etc as allowed by jail rules.

An appeal is issued to the public to give as much help as possible in this humanitarian cause.

"G" WARD BYE-ELECTION

Mr. Shiavux C. Cumbata writes:

"I take this opportunity of sincerely thanking, through the medium of your valued paper, all those friends and well-wishers of mine who have so ardously and zealously worked for me and helped me in the recent Municipal Bye-election for the "G" (Mahim) ward. My success is greatly due to the valued co-operation I have received from my numerous friends, who have sacrified their very valuable time to help me in my undertaking.

"I have also sincerely to thank all the Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian and Parsi voters who came and voted in my favour despite inclement weather and great inconvenience and supported my candidature irrespective of communal regards.

Lahore.—A peon of the Office of the Director of Veterinary Services was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 70 under Section 409 I. P. C. on a charge of breach of trust.—A. P.

GALLOWS FOR FOUR ACCUSED

Judgment In Lahore Vendetta Case: Echo Of Series Of Murders

LAHORE, July 17.

... (By Mail).

Judgment was pronounced to-day by the Sessions Judge, Lahore, in what is known as the "Vendetta Case" in which four men were charged with murder.

All the four accused have been sentenced to death.

The prosecution alleged that severa' years ago a cousin of one Tehalsingh was murdered and six Jats of rival party were tried and sentenced to death. They were acquitted by the Lahore High Court. Later, a brother of one of the acquitted persons was murdered and Tehalsing, his brother named Jitsingh and a third man named Hakim Singh were tried. Tehalsingh was sentenced to death and the other two were acquitted. Following an appeal to the High Court Tehalsing was also acquitted.

A few months later, Tehal Singh's brother, Jit Singh was murdered. Four Jats belonging to the rival party were challaned and acquitted. This was followed by an attempt to murder Tehal Singh and in this connection four men were sentenced to four years' imprisonment each and the sentences were not quashed by the High Court.

It is alleged that "in revenge" against these sentences four Jats belonging to one of the parties dragged Tehel Singh from his fields, carried him to a house in the village and murdered him there. This gave rise to the present case.—A. P.

PATHE CINEMA

NEXT SATURDAY

MAGNIFICENT— SPECTACULAR DRAMA

DEVIL AND THE DEEP

WITH

CHARLES LAUGHTON

TALLULAH BANKHEAD

GARY COOPER
CARY GRANT

Diving toward death in a sinking submarine with a mad man in command. A maniac who lured his wife and her sweetheart aboard for the most savage revenge that ever punished love!

A Thrilling Paramount Super Desert Melodrama

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE WHO WERE UNABLE TO SEE

MAURICE CHEVALIER

PATHE CINEMA

ARE SCREENING AGAIN

"LOVE ME TO-NIGHT"

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

THE GREATEST OF ALL

CHEVALIER'S PICTURES

WITH

JEANETTE MacDONALD

PACKED WITH SONG HITS

BOOK NOW AT

PATHE CINEMA

TEL. 41561.

CRICKET AT LORDS

Players Score 278 For 9 Wickets

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 19.

Players had made 278 for 9 at the close of the play to-day.

The match between Gentlemen and Players began at Lords to-day in fine weather.

The wicket was good. Ten-thousand paid for admission. Fender, the ex-Essex player and H. Smith replaced Jupp and Robins in Gentlemen's team.

Sutcliffe won the toss and opened innings with Barnett. When he had put on 6, Barnett was clean bowled by Farnes (6|1).

Hammond joined Sutcliffe and the pair added 19 runs for the second wicket, when Hammond was stumped by Oldfield off Marriott for 17 (25|2). Hammond whose score included three boundary hits drove Farnes to off and hooked him to squareleg.

Leyland who replaced Hammond was run out for 2 (28|3). Leyland played Marriott towards the coverpoint where Owensmith fielding brilliantly returned to wicket-keeper.

Watson filled in the breach and with Sutcliffe put on 39 runs in fifty minutes. At 67 Sutcliffe was caught by Turnbull at Midon off Marriott for 19 (67|4). Sutcliffe was at the wicket for five minutes under an hour and a half. Watson was joined by Langridge and both were batting with 39 and 7, and the total was 87 for 4 when lunch interval was taken.

SCORES:—

PLAYERS FIRST INNINGS.

Sutcliffe c Turnbull b Marriott	19
Barnett b Farnes	6
Hammond stumped Oldfield b Marriott	17
Leyland (run out)	2
Watson c Oldfield b Farnes	35
Langridge l.b.w. b Wyatt	71
Ames b Smith	82
Townsend c Jardine b Marriott	9
Nichols (not out)	10
Verity l.b.w. b Marriott	4
Clark (not out)	13
Extras	10
Total (for nine wickets)	278

SWARAJYA SANGHA

Poor Attendance Leads To Postponement Of Meeting

The advisability of reviving the Swarajya Sangha and the Home Rule League, the first started by the late Lokamanya Tilak and the second started by Mrs. Beasant, and carrying their work under joint auspices, was considered at a meeting held in the office of the "Prabhat" (A Marathi Daily) Bombay, on Wednesday evening.

The object of the conveners was to sound opinion as to whether these bodies should be revived or to form a new political party with a view to continuing constitutional political agitation.

Among those present at the meeting were: Messrs. P. M. Bhagwat, S. V. Lalit (Conveners), S. R. Sirdeai, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Dr. C. R. Athavle, K. N. Yevlekar, S. L. Silam, P. R. Lele and K. N. Kelkar.

After informal discussions and exchange of views it was decided that as many of those who were invited to the meeting were not present the consideration of the question should be postponed till Monday when another meeting of those interested in the movement will be held.

Prize winners at the annual gathering of the Seva Sadan Society held under the Presidency of the Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Chandavarkar, when Mrs. Chandavarkar distributed the prizes.

PLEDGES TO INDIA ON SCRAP HEAP

(Continued From Page 1)

was to be debarred from Dominion Status.

Lord Salisbury said "no body would say that the White Paper had any resemblance to Dominion Status".

... .

Md. Iyengar and Dr. Sapru agreed and the latter referred to Lord Irwin's declaration and said that the whole subsequent trouble was due to Sir M. Hailey's interpretation of it in the Assembly as responsible Government in the Empire.

"ULTIMATE PURPOSE."

Lord Irwin interposed: "My much discussed declaration dealt entirely with the realm of ultimate purpose It made no commitments whatever with regard to date."

Sir T. B. Sapru replied that he had never suggested that anyone was committed to the date and added, "If at this stage we are told that the declaration only means responsible government, I have nothing more to do with this constitution."

VICEROY V. PARLIAMENT.

Lord Rankeilour: "They were Viceroy's words. They can be overruled by Parliament."

Dr. Sapru: "We attach much mode importance to the declaration of the Sovereign and the Sovereign's representatives and refuse to be drawn into hair-splitting distinctions between the Viceroy and Parliament. We take our stand on King's Declaration."

Lord Salisbury: "Let there be no mistake. We do not admit the pledge except as a conditional pledge."

Mr. Morgan Jones pointed out that his original question dealt with the purpose rather than the date. He emphasised the importance of showing "We are playing fair".

"PLAYING FAIR!"

Sir S. Hoare replied: "I honestly believe that we are playing fair." The constitution, if reasonably worked, would lead to a very great development.

Baron Somers (Cocks) earlier asked if the White Paper anywhere contained the seed of growth of development by which India would reach full responsibility.

Sir S. Hoare replied that the whole basis of it was the basis of development and said that he expected the Governor-General and the Governor having progressively less and less reason to intervene. Their powers would fall into desuetude and in course of time other Acts of Parliament would be necessary rather in order to recognise actually the existing state of affairs than to make new changes.

DEFENCE PROBLEM.

Dr. Sapru queried whether provisions in regard to the reserved departments could fall into desuetude.

Sir S. Hoare said that his general answer covered both fields though the development might be on different lines. He pointed out that the continuance of reservation of defence would largely be dependent upon the progress of Indianisation but the Act of Parliament was ultimately necessary for the transfer thereof.

Major Attlee asked, what the conditions were for the transfer of Foreign Affairs.

Sir S. Hoare thought it was difficult to reply immediately but promised consideration of the matter.

Sir S. Hoare agreed with Sir Austin Chamberlain's view that it was apparently an anomaly that the assent of Parliament was required in certain circumstances for Ordinances but not for Governor-General's Acts.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION.

Sir S. Hoare saw formidable difficulties in Dr. Ambedkar's suggestion that Federation should start without Princes, their representatives being replaced by a bloc nominated by the Governor-General which would be eliminated as the Princes adhered to Federation. Sir S. Hoare pointed out that apart from stabilising the effect, he believed, Princes would bring many very valuable influences to Federation.

JAIPUR'S VICTORY

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 19.

At Hurlingham in the Prince of Wales Empire Cup, Jaipur beat Hurlingham by six goals to one.

CASTOPHENE

CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES

When children have lost their vitality when their tongues are coated and their eyes cloudy—then is the time to give them this *pleasant*, gentle laxative. They love its chocolate flavour—and it removes constipation very safely, without forming a habit or causing griping. *Every* mother should keep a bottle handy—it's the *ideal* laxative for children.

CASTOPHENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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Safest Investment which Never Depreciates

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NO SILVER AGREEMENT

Conference Commission Adopts Report For The Present

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 19.

Senator Pitman's ambitious efforts for the International control of silver have failed. The Silver Commission of the W.E.C. has adopted the report advocating a greater use of silver for monetary circulation and has recommended that the restriction of sales of silver be discussed by producing countries.

STOP PRESS

JACK DOYLE SUSPENDED

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 19.

Administrative Stewards, British Boxing Board Control, suspended Jack Doyles' license for six months, forthwith.

STATES GO WET

NEW YORK, July 19.

"Dry" Southern States Alabama, Arkansas voted the repeal eighteenth (prohibition) amendment by majorities of three to one and two to one respectively. Half the number of States Union now formally advocate "wet" policy, though it needs threequarters total to effect the repeal.—Reuter.

WOODS FOR ALLAHABAD.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Airman James Woods landed at Dumdum from Chittagong at about midday, and left for Allahabad almost immediately. In an interview, he said that he encountered extremely bad weather all the way from Singapore to Dumdum. He also experienced heavy rains. —A. P.

SCENE IN JAIL.

BANGALORE, July 19.

Mannu Sab, who is serving life sentence in the State Central Jail, created a scene in the jail yesterday afternoon, when he attacked a fellow convict and inflicted serious injuries on his head. The injured person was removed to the hospital in a precarious condition, and there he succumbed shortly after.—A. P.

JAIL RIOTS CASE JUDGMENT.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, July 19.

Judgment was delivered in the case arising out of serious riot in the Central Jail on January 5, 1933, in which over a hundred Peshawari prisoners ran amock and killed Marwat and Bannuchi prisoners against whom they bore ill-will.

The rioters, it is alleged, blocked two entrance gates to the enclosure and thus became masters of the situation for sometime.

The police displayed conspicuous bravery in jumping over a fifteen foot wall among the armed rioters to restore peace.

Thirteen convicts were sentenced to death, five to transportation for life and five were acquitted.—A.P.

NORMA SHEARER

Norma Shearer who appears in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" at the Capitol to-day.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 19.

Previous closing	4.83-7|8
To-day's opening	4.86
To-day's closing	4.82-3|4

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 19.

Previous closing	4.84-1|8
To-day's closing	4.82

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 19.

Previous closing	11.90
To-day's opening	11.85
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	11.48
Difference	—.42

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July|August	Rs. 221-8
April|May	Rs. 233

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 19.

Previous closing	6.28
To-day's opening	6.21
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	6.20
Difference	—.08

FRANC RATE.

Paris, July 19.

Previous closing	85-1|8
To-day's opening	85-3|32
To-day's closing	84-29|32

N. Y. COTTON COLLAPSES

Further Rise In Indian Sterling Securities

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Wednesday (11 p.m.)

There was a further rise of £1 in the 3-1|2 per cent. Indian sterling loan on Wednesday on the London Stock Exchange. This rise is mainly due to Indian buying owing to wide parity in prices at 3-1|2 per cent sterling and rupee loans.

The Liverpool Cotton Market ruled easy with a decline of 6 points and closed at a loss of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York Cotton Market opened at a decline of 5 points, but the official weekly weather report was favourable which induced heavy liquidation and prices declined 50 points.

In the local market business was done at night at Rs. 236 Broach April|May delivery. Later on, prices declined to Rs. 234 on weak New York advices.

Dollar|Sterling Cross-Rate opened weak at 4-86, but later on, it improved to 4.82-3|4.

LONDON SILVER.

The London Silver Market closed quiet on Indian and speculative selling and closed as under:—

Spot silver	18-9|16
Difference	—3|16
Forward silver	18-11|16
Difference	—3|16

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	56 15 0
Shravan silver	57 2 0
Bhadarva silver	57 6 0
Gold shravan	30 13 6
Gold bhadarva	30 14 0
Sovereign	19 14 0

Franc Cross-Rate closed at 84.09.

MILITARY WITHDRAWN

Situation Improves In Beldanga

BERHAMPUR, July 19.

The situation in Beldanga is fast improving. Some of the police and the Eastern Frontier Riflesmen have been sent back to their respective stations.

It is now ascertained that nearly sixty houses were burned at Nowpookhoria. A dafadar of the Nowpookhuria Union is missing.

Total casualties include three Hindus dead. The body of a Mahomedan has been brought to Berhampore from Nowpookhuria.

It is reported that the man received a bullet would during the riot.

Total arrests so far number 131, all Muslims. About 36 police cases and 31 complaints all relating to the riots have been instituted, all complaints being filed by Muslims, while cases are started at the instance of injured Hindus.—A. P.

WHEAT REDUCTION PLANS

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.

Mr. Wallace, Secretary for Agriculture, said that he would proceed with plans reducing 1934 American wheat crop. He described assumptions that the programme was no longer necessary owing to this year's short crop as short-sighted and erroneous.

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WELLS WARNS NATIONS

"Nationalist War Must Stop"

Or World Will Smash, Says Modern Prophet

Two great problems, problems of war and economics, confront the world to-day, says H. G Wells, in an exclusive interview which he gave to Miss Betty Ross for "The People."

"The world had better stop its nationalist war as soon as it can. or it will smash," says this modern prophet.

"Community buying will solve the economic riddle. Having learned combined production, we must now learn combined buying."

Peeping into this Wellsian Utopia, one sees that our grandchildren may live in houses and cities lovelier than those we live in to-day. They will All have abundant, healthy, delightful foods.

"I do not despair of the world", declares Mr. Wells, who says that our primary duty is "to clear our minds of cant and delusion and face the tasks before us frankly and simply."

"The world of to-morrow?" H. G. Wells, famous novelist, sociologist, historian and Utopian, rewards my query with a bright, flashing smile that waken a thousand crinkles around his eyes, and replies:—

"Men and women will be more alike, from the point of view of conduct, occupation and morals. In the middle class especially this assimilation of feminine and masculine life can already be seen."

"What causes it?" I wonder aloud, and he explains:—

"Woman's invasion of man's fields. By sharing his studies, his occupations, his offices, his burdens and problems become the same as hers. As a result, for the first time in history their respective roles in life are similar. Whereas in the past, when women were occupied with child-bearing and carrying on the home, they in no way encroached on men's domain."

I ask: "What will this assimilation of man's life mean?"

"The disappearance of the double-standard, for one thing. Convention will see them both in the same light, and there will be no longer be one moral law for the woman and another for the man. But by that time, "he smiled, "much less noise will be made about sex-problems. The world will be tolerant and more broad-minded." .....

"Marriage?" I prompt.

Seriously he repeats the word after me, then exclaims: "It will be monogamic, as to-day. Not because it will be imposed by law, but because the domesticated companionship of one man and one woman is the most natural, comfortable and most convenient way of living for the vast majority of mankind. If no laws obliged them to do so, most people would pair off like this for most of their lives.

"But to-morrow's world must face the possibility of a variety of types of marriage."

Surprise must have been written on my face, for in answer to my unspoken query, he explains:

"Otherwise, how can we prepare a future in which there will be fewer neglected offspring of divorced parents, unhappy step-children living in homes of hate?"

"Will marriage alter in any other respect?" I asked this modern prophet, whom time has proved to be more than a romancer of the stars and comets and seas.

"Matrimony will no longer be the greatest nor the most important thing in a woman's life", comes his next prediction.

"By that you mean——?"

"It won't be a lifetime job—the be-all and end-all of her existence—but one of many."

"Ah, motherhood——," I interpose, but the novelist shakes his head.

"Motherhood will be but one phase of her existence and not last more than 15 or 20 years. Fewer women will have children and they will be limited in number. Science will minimise housework and cookery and lengthen the span of human life, so woman will have more and more leisure."

"How will she use it up?" I ask, bewildered at this vista of a new feminine world unfolding before my eyes.

"The same as man does—by having a definite occupation and realising it must occupy the major part of life. In this way will be won the age-old feminist struggles for equality with man in every phase of life."

"Will she welcome it on these grounds?" I ask dubiously.

Emphatically he nods. "Yes, because this will knit the sexes into closer comradeship."

"What else do you foresee in the world we are making for our grand-children?"

"Many bright possibilities. Assuming, of course, that by that time the world will have settled the war problem and also the second great problem confronting mankind——".

"Which is——?"

"The economic riddle!"

"Which will have been solved ——?"

"By community buying. That is the answer to mass production. Having learned combined production, we must now learn combined buying," he erplains. "Collectively, we could buy everything we collectively produce. The goal towards hope lies in buying for all, instead of each individual's buying in expensive scraps for himself.

CITIES AND FOOD.

"Before a tenth of our present-day possibilities of hope and happiness are used up, my generation is going to die," the lonely mountain-top muses.

"But maybe a great wave of commonsense will sweep over the world before our grandchildren's time. Then they will find out how to buy homes on a community plan, as we buy battleships, and to live in houses and cities even more lovely than ones we might be living in to-day.

"And in these fair cities they will have all the abundant, healthful and delightful foods that could be grown to-day—but are not because we don't know how to distribute them."

"What is holding this up?"

"Bad distribution—petty trade," comes his explanation.

Fresh glimpses into this Wellsian world of the future continue: "By then medical science and health organisations will also have been developed as a common interest. So these lovely cities and beautiful clothing will be sheltering and covering healthy bodies—which means happy minds."

"What will this refreshed and happy generation do with their minds?"

"They will be thinking, learning, making——". His voice dies away, as though trailing his thoughts into the distance.

"You say this Utopian world of to-morrow depends primarily on settling the war problem. What should be the first step towards this?"

"We cannot make any real and permanent change in human life unless we educate the young for it," he points out.

"Therefore you suggest——?"

"I would have the young forgetting their old, narrow, blood-stained history, and, instead, learning of the great adventure of mankind. For the better part of the next 20 years I would have the schools and colleges of the world march forward, and would also enormously expand adult education.

"For except through the preliminary battles in the mind I see no way to world peace", stresses the famous scientist-philosopher. As though thinking aloud, he continues: "The intensive misrepresentation of human history must be washed out of the minds of men."

"And instead—— "

"Teach the history of social evolution the story of the growth of the great human society. And also educate the imagination to the realisation of man's steady conquest of power and freedom.

"We need an agitation that will turn mankind from tradition to hope."

"To make over our mental back-ground and political methods from a competitive nationalism to a world-peace seems difficult," I hazard.

Wells nods, confirming my remark, then explains: "A world-wide, organised movement must bring it about. It must be essentially religious and essentially new, and exist primarily for this, letting no other interests distract it from this devotion.

WARNING TO THE WORLD.

"This would transfer the peace movement from the casual, sentimental patronage of eminent and popular persons to men, and women who are prepared quite desperately to make it the form and direction of their lives.

"When I talk of world peace," he explains, "I am not asking men to cease from warfare to lapse into virtuous indolence."

"But—— "

"Merely not to waste the beautiful powers of conflict within them upon such petty things as flags and patriotic legends, but instead to battle for mighty ends and deliberations of our common earth.

"Ten years of faith-healing for the sicknesses of the world are enough. It is time that the real work for world peace was begun.

"The world had better stop its nationalist war as soon as it can", he adds seriously, "or it will smash."

"The different Governments of the world are all at war to-day. Yes—at war. They are all trying to ruin the poupiation of each other's country. What are tariffs but a form of war? So is financial accumulation, like France's accumulation of gold. It is only when the disease becomes acute that you hear the guns go off. As long as you have armies, custom houses and all that going on, you are at war. It is merely white instead of red war."

"Are women doing anything constructive about peace?" I ask.

He shakes his head sadly. "One of the disappointments of liberal thinkers of our time is that women are not doing anything at all effective about peace. They make protests against war, but many still think it is a fine, romantic thing.

"There is no specific feminine thinking on the side of peace. Women have not brought anything special towards that end and seem to care little for all the efforts going on to create cosmopolitan control that would banish war from the world.

WOMEN AND POLITICS.

"From that I feel there will not be any special political life for women, admits H. G. Wells in conclusion. "No doubt, as they become liberated they will come into politics. But there will be no sex in politics. The idea of distinct woman's politics, of a woman's great political movement, is just a Suffragette dream.

"But I do not despair of the world", he declares optimistically, flashing his fine, open-hearted smile. "We may yet win our War to end War. But if we have a mind to win it, as sporting people say: 'It is going to be a near thing'."

"Our primary duty?"

"To clear our minds of cant and delusion and face the immense complexities and difficulties of the tasks before us frankly and simply, as a good surgeon confronts a difficult operation, or an engineer faces the wilderness".

Thus spoke one of the world's modern major prophets—a new Voic crying out in the wilderness of 1933.

TILL THE 31ST OF JULY

In honour of the Birthday anniversary (falling on the 13th of July) of our principal—PROF: GAMBERS, we have the pleasure to announce that the following books on "HEALTH, NATURE-CURE AND SANE-SEX LIVING" by PROF: GAMBERS will be given away AT HALF PRICE TILL 31ST OF JULY. All these books are too well-known for their practicability, lucidity and wealth of knowledge to demand any further introduction. Post your order in time to get them at HALF PRICE.

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Dr. Dolfuss, the Austrian Chancellor (in top hat) in earnest conversation with Dr. Wasserbaeck, the newly appointed Counsellor to the Austrian Legation in London, just before he left the Croydon Aerodrome in his special 'plane to deal with the recent strained relations between Austria and Germany and especially the troubles that resulted at Vienna due to these.

GRETA GARBO TO LIVE IN SWEDEN

Famous Star's Decision To Quit Hollywood

STOCKHOLM, (By Mail).

Greta Garbo, it is stated, has decided to settle down in Stockholm [illegible] tract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer expires.

She has bought an estate and ordered furniture. The decorative scheme is to be modern, with quiet lines, but bright colours.

The film star's bedroom is to be decorated in blue with indirect lighting. Oyster-coloured furniture has been ordered for the dining room, and the drawing room will resemble a study, with six wide easy chairs in blue leather. The draperies will be decorated with blue butterflies.

The drawings have already been approved, and Miss Garbo has instructed that work shall begin in October.

"When the Queen of Sheba came and laid jewels and fine raiment before Solomon, what did he say?" asked the Sunday-school teacher.

"How much d'you want for the lot?" suggested a boy.

MEXICO PERSECUTES CHINESE

Cruel Laws Drive Thousands Away From State

If China were to treat foreigners as the Mexicans are treating the Chinese in Mexico, declares an irate Shanghai editor, the Chinese would find Mexican dreadnoughts, "if there are any," pounding the shores of China in short order.

That is why "The Chinese Republic" (Shanghai) bitterly assails the Nanking Government for not having adopted effective means to protect the Chinese against persecution by the Mexican Government. According to the story of a group of Chinese exiled from Mexico, which lately arrived in Shanghai, more than 4,000 of their fellow nationals have left that country and 20,000 additional are due to leave soon. These exiles say that the Chinese remaining in Mexico have had their businesses irreparably hurt by the cruel laws aimed at them, especially those that forbid the employment of more than 20 per cent. Chinese labor, with the remaining 80 per cent. Mexican.

Their property is forcibly confiscated and auctioned off for a song in their absence, and this Shanghai weekly adds:

"This group of more than one hundred and fifty included among their numbers two Mexican women married to Chinese, who preferred to suffer the privations and indignities with their husbands rather than remain in a land of lawlessness and cruelty. They related their various hardships until they reached the American border.

"There they were received and looked after with sympathy by the United States authorities in charge, and arrangements made to send them back to China, at the expense of the United States Government."

£5,000 FOR BERNARD SHAW'S HEAD

Reports have been circulating that a rich North Countryman, interested in science, made an offer to Mr. George Bernard Shaw of £5,000 cash for rhis head after death.

Asked by the "News-Chronicle" in mail week if this was so, Mr. Bernard Shaw said: "It is the first I have heard of it. I had no idea I had anything in my head I could dispose of."

An official of the Royal College of Surgeons said: "So far we have received no offer of Mr. Shaw's head.

Prospective Employer: "Do you think you know enough to be useful in this office?"

Boy: "Know enough? Why, I left my last place because the boss said I knew too much."

"Yes," remarked the golfer, who had taken seventeen to the first hole without reaching it, "this is my favourite course, the course where I once did a hole in one."

"Stroke or day, sir?" queried the caddie.

M. P. CLIMBS 500 FT. AERIAL MAST

Swaying 10 Feet In Wind

Mr. E. Lancelot Mallalieu, the young Liberal, M.P. for the Colne Valley Division, successfully accomplished in mail week his climb of one of the aerial masts at the B. B. C.'s station at Moorside Edge, near Huddersfield, which is in his own Parliamentary constituency.

The mast, which is 500 feet high, stands about 1,100 feet above sea level. On the exposed ridge of the Pennines on which the station is erected the wind is always troublesome, and yesterday it was estimated that during periods of the climb a 40-m.p.h. wind was blowing. At times the top of the mast swayed as much as ten feet out of the perpendicular.

Mr. Mallalieu, who was alone, motored over from his home at Delph, a few miles away, and began his ascent shortly after 10 a.m. He climbed a narrow steel ladder inside the framework, and made six stops for rest at the various stages of the mast. He accomplished the climb in 37 minutes. The station autthorities consider it a good climb if the top is reached in 40 minutes. Mr. Mallalieu stayed six minutes at the top and took a few photographs with a small camera. He descended the mast, including rests, in 18 minutes.

ECONOMIC CONDITION IN PUNJAB

Government Appoints Committee

SIMLA, July 18.

The Punjab Government have issued a communique stating that in pursuance of the undertaking a non-official resolution given by the Revenue Member in the Punjab Legislative Council, the Government have decided to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to consider and report whether in view of the present economic conditions any readjustment of occupiers rate is necessary and if so how this can best be effected with as little loss as possible to provide revenues.

The committee will consist of seven officials and nine non-officials of whom eight are members of the Council.—A. P.

BRITISH JUDGES PROTEST AGAINST "CUTS"

They Are Not Civil Servants But Servants Of Crown, They Contend

The quesaion of the "cuts" made in 1931 in their salaries and more especially of their status, which this involved, continues to engag the attention of the British judges.

Their protest regarding both cuts and status, is likely to take the form of bringing persistent pressure to bear on the Lord Chancellor, urging him to intervene in Parliament, says "The Times."

Suggestions have been made that the judges might seek the fiat of the Attorney-General to take proceedings for th removal of the cuts. But the official view is that if any such steps had been considered they would have taken the less drastic form of a Petition of Right addressed to the King.

This would have stressed their contention that, as they are not Civil Servants, their salaries were improperly reduced by an Act and an Order in Council referring specifically to "Servants of the Crown."

It is obvious that there would be difficulty in bringing the issue before a judicial tribunal, since all the judges, including the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, suffered the cuts and could not properly adjudicate on a matter in which they would be themselves the complainants.

Madras.—The following communique has been issued by the Police: "The public are warned against two persons purporting to be Yugoslavian students travelling by car from Trichinopoly to Madras and likely to try to obtain money from the public".—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1933

LET GOVERNMENT ALONE

The Tory Press, which is true to its tradition in supporting Lord Willingdon's blunder, is incapable of gauging the inevitable reaction in this country against hist curt reply to Gandhiji. Indians with any spirit, whatever their attitude towards Civil Disobedience, unreservedly condemn the Viceroy's conduct in spurning one more opportunity for a peaceful settlement with the Congress. The "Daily Herald" bitterly observes that it would scarcely shake the foundations of the Government of India if Lord Willingdon received Mahatma Gandhi. But its remark that "the vanities of two elder gentlemen are being made a question of high politics" cannot properly apply to Gandhiji.

Whatever one might think of his insistence on Civil Disobedience, he flung away all thought of vanity or prestige in appealing for an interview to one who had previously scorned similar overtures before. Many have wished he had not taken the risk of receiving this rebuff. But he was determined to explore every avenue to peace regardless of all petty considerations of prestige. Since the Viceroy has chosen to flout such genuine peace overtures, he will be held responsible for the prolongation of the present turmoil more than anybody else.

CLARIFY THE POSITION.

Meanwhile the Congress position needs to be clarified. Since Gandhiji announced, prior to his departure from Poona, that Mr. Aney would shortly issue a statement calling off mass Civil Disobedience and bidding Congress bodies cease functioning,, we latest developments in Congress circles. But we now understand that Mr. Aney is taking a more leisurely view of things and will issue the statement in the course of a few days.

We wish the Congress President had realised that the uncertainty of the Congress position is having a very disconcerting effect and is giving rise to all sorts of wild surmises. We imagine that the policy to be envisaged in his statement has already been agreed to by prominent Congress leaders including Gandhiji. We do not see, therefore, any justification for delay on the part of the President. A clear and immediate exposition of the Congress policy will be most helpful in devising a comprehensive and well-co-ordinated plan of action.

FUTILE SPECULATION.

As was to be expected, the decision indefinitely to suspend the present mass movement and to disband Congress Committees has revived speculation regarding the possibility of the Viceroy reconsidering his decision. These speculations are futile and humiliating

The Viceroy can redeem the situation if he cares to do so, but he should now be left to himself. The Congress and the country must now go their own way. We have expressed our view often enough as to what should be the future policy and we prefer to say no more now until the Acting-President has issued his statement. In the meanwhile we beg Congressmen and others to cease casting longing eyes on Simla and speculating on what the Viceroy may or may not do. Let them [illegible] alone and in it a full explanation of the country.

Press Views

A Pious Wish

The expected has happened. The Viceroy has refused to see Mahatma Gandhi on the same ground as before. The Mahatma, has answered the Viceroy. The position of both is intelligible and consistent with their respective policies. Non-Congress Indian reformers who cannot influence either side can but look on wondering at the length to which prestige and pertinacity can be carried by heads of Government as well as leaders of the people. Here is what appears to be invincible opposition to an irresistable obstacle. When the end will come God knows May it come sooner than later is all that we can say by way of prayerful wish.—"Leader."

Regrettable

The Viceroy's refusal to grant Gandhiji's request for an interview for the purpose of discussing the present political impasse will be universally regretted. The reasons by which His Excellency seeks to justify his decision are by no means convincing. For, while as a result of a meeting of the great Indian leader and the head of the Government much good may follow and at any rate a good deal of misunderstandings may be cleared, nothing but harm could possibly be the outcome of a persistent refusal even to discuss the question with Gandhiji. The Government stand to lose nothing either in prestige or in any other way by the grant of Gandhiji's request.—"Hindu."

No Statesmanship

The Tories in the intoxication of power have forgotten the lesson of Ireland. They speak of the mistake they had made in giving Ireland Home Rule and declare their determination not to make a similar mistake in India. They forget that the mistake in Ireland was not in the grant of Home Rule but the refusal of it when the country would have been satisfied with it. As Mr. Morgan Jones said in the House of Commons not long ago: "The whole history of the world has shown that where the spirit of a people has been roused no application of force can destroy the spirit or the soul of the people.

WHOLESOME PRINCIPLE OF LAW

Evidence Of Bad Character Irrelevant

By R. H. Baxi, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B

It is one of the paradoxes of life that many a time very good men are known to be guilty of heinous offences and conversely persons who are but held in low esteem and looked down upon are known to be doers of noble acts. This paradox is easily explained by the multiplicity of man's functions in life and experience has repeatedly shown that no one man can be either uniformly good or uniformly bad. Society unfortunately is sometimes very hard and sayings like "once a thief, always a thief" have become household words and tend to misjudge humanity.

Criminal law in this land, however, has rigidly kept the character of an accused beyond the scope of casual discussion. The liberty of a human being is always regarded as precious and if the past history of a prisoner were unfolded to his detrinent it would be bound to act to his prejudice and to deprive him of a fair trial. It is, therefore, that criminal law in most countries, while it admits evidence of good character rejects the evidence of bad character except in special circumstances.

WELL-ESTABLISHED.

This law finds its place in our Evidence Act Chapter II Sections 53 and 54. Section 53 says that in in criminal proceedings the fact that the person accused is of good character is relevant; while section 54 says that the fact that the accused persons has a bad character is irrelevant. To the above there is a proviso that evidence of bad character is relevant if evidence of good character is given. This provision is in general conformity with the well-established principle that when one side has been given an opportunity to adduce evidence the other side must be allowed to rebut it.

In the General View of the Criminal Law of England Sir J. F. Stephen observes (pages 309-10) "A man's general bad character is a weak reason for believing that he was concerned in any particular criminal transaction; for it is a circumstance common to him and hundreds and thousands of other people; whereas the opportunity of committing the crime and facts immediately connected with it are marks which belong to very few, perhaps to only one or to persons. If general bad character is too remote, 'a fortiori,' the particular transactions of which that general bad character is the effect are still further removed from proof; accordingly it is an inflexible rule of English Law to exclude evidence of such transactions."

ACT III OF 1891.

This wholesome principle of the English Law has been adopted with slight modification in India; for under Section 54 evidence of previous conviction against an accused can be given. This modification has a history behind it. The Select Committee on the Evidence Act had observed that, 'We permit evidence of previous convictions against a prisoner for the purpose of prejudicing him. We do not see why he should not be prejudiced, if it is true." Notwithstanding this provision, in a Calcutta case (Roshan Dosadh Vs. Empress; 5 Cal. 768) their Lordships stuck to the English Rule and held that except under special circumstances, evidence of previous convictions should not be allowed except for the purpose of determining the sentence, should the prisoner be convicted.

The matter was discussed by a Full Bench of the same Court in Queen Empress vs. Kartik Charan Das (14 Cal. 521) and it was held that under the section as it existed there was no alternative but to admit previous convictions against an accused. As a result of this decision, Act III of 1891 was passed by the Indian Legislature amending section 54 with the result that now a previous conviction is not admissible in evidence against the accused person, except in cases in which he is liable to enhanced punishment on account of

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

A GHASTLY FAILURE

The World Economic Conference [illegible] brought into India, and no doubt about the same quantity will be [illegible] been able to do anything but accentuate the differences between the various countries.

The Governments have not been able to arrive at any understanding of an abiding nature, which will help the world to get rid of the present nightmare of depression.

Yet, they are preparing themselves for winding up the Conference before the recess. We shall not be sorry or even surprised if the winding up is permanent.

That is all that the British Premier has been able to do with this much boosted Conference. America, on which Europe mostly depended, has refused to allow itself to be made a cat's paw and Mr. Roosevelt is pursuing his own course, undeterred by the decisions of the Conference.

The net result of the World Economic Conference is that the world is precisely where it was when it began.

GOOD FOR BUTLER

Mr. R. A. Butler's replies always remind one of a school-boyish effort at essay writing. He stated in the Commons that the recent advance in India in the direction of civil aviation, telegraph and telephone development showed that the British administration was constantly striving for the masses.

We wonder what the poor cultivator, who can rarely get a single meal in the day, has got to do with the development of civil aviation or the trans-continental telephone service. The masses in India are more concerned with primary education, sanitation, medical relief, and village development, in all of which the country is a century behind the times.

It is good for the Hoares and Butlers that the masses are ignorant and poor. When they become educated and vocal these gentlemen will be shown the door.

COTTON MUST BE PROTECTED

Six members of the Legislative Assembly have given notice of a resolution for levying import duty on foreign cotton imported into India, in competition with the Indian produce.

The resolution asks the Government either to raise the duty on foreign cotton or to prohibit it entirely. Entire prohibition, may be too drastic a step but cotton must be protected against foreign competition.

Last year we believe about five lakhs bales of foreign cotton were in Swadeshi only so far as their own cloth and yarn are concerned, it is necessary that they should be compelled to be patriotic by legislation.

We do not believe the Government of India will look with any favour on the resolution of which notice has been given, but it is essential in the interests of cotton cultivators.

UNSEEMLY HARASSMENT

The Bombay Government's attitude towards the Ahmedabad Municipality has long been unsatisfactory; but their withholding from it the educational grant amounting to Rs. 5 1/2 lakhs for the last three years cannot be too severely condemned.

Their excuse for doing so is that the Municipal schools were closed for ten days in 1930 owing to Congress demonstrations. Even if the allegation can be substantiated, the Municipality was perfectly within its legal rights.

That body has now been compelled to decide to sue the Government after taking legal advice. Litigation is mostly likely to be protracted and costly and will hardly be in the interests of the ratepayer.

The Government had better make it unnecessary by paying the due grant without any further delay and settling the question of holidays in a more seemly manner.

THE PUNJAB TANGLE

It is significant that the Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab Legislative Council have decided to suspend the boycott of the Council to which they resorted as a protest against the Premier's Award.

The decision shows how risky it is to declare a complete and irrevocable boycott of even the present Councils.

The Punjab Hindus and Sikhs are evidently anxious to participate in the discussion in the Council on the tentative communal settlement arrived at among some leaders. It is said that they want to oppose stoutly the extension of communal discrimination even to the franchise qualifications.

The best way out of the difficulty is for all the communities concerned to agree to adult suffrage or a very low but uniform property franchise for all communities.

In any case nominal discrimination in the franchise qualifications is a much lesser evil than communal electorates.

Readers' Views

NEED OF THE MOMENT

From "Complete Independence."

So then, what was expected to be an historic conference has turned out to be a huge farce. To a series of blunders, one more has been added. It is possibly the greatest and the most unfortunate one. The nation's declared opinion has been flouted, and the decision arrived at by the chosen few has been flung in the face of the nation as its own decision. Will the Congress President say whom, except himself did these who gathered at Poona represent? Besides, if some were to take pains to investigate as to what many of those "representatives" of the nation at Poona were doing just before the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement. I am sure, it would be glaringly clear that they then thought it wiser to take safe shelter in their homes rather than be honourable guests of the British Raj even with their "A" and "B" Class conveniences. And we may remain sure that these very persons voted at Poona for the continuance of the C. D. movement.

My personal experience justifies me in drawing this inference. It is also well-known that leader after leader having completed his first term of imprisonment, did not think it worth while to undertake another sacred pilgrimage. Yet, if these "chosen" representatives at Poona thought—as they have confessed—that none except themselves (?) wanted C. D. O. it would have been better if they alone would have walked into the fire and left the nation to follow the course it desired to take.

It is remarkable in this connection to note that the insincerelty of our so-called leaders, was the main cause of the failure of the C. D. -O. I can multiply instance after instances of our "leaders" allowing and financing the University education of their own sons and daughters while they themselves were crying for the boycott of colleges, and some even went to the extent of flinging abuse at the students who did not obey their fiat. Such actions of burning patriotism of our leaders can easily be multiplied.

We know that the great majority of those who had any moral courage and strength of their convictions declared themselves in favour of un-conditional withdrawal of the movement. And, so, it is clear that Gandhiji had his way by the support of those who had not sofficient moral [illegible] the members of the Managing Committee.

No institution, unless it is an infant body, conducted by inexperienced people and whose members are mere dummies will admit such a procedure to go unchallenged. The president has no doubt special powers which may be used in case of emergency only. But then the president will have to prove such an emergency which necessitated him to take such an action. The president will only be justified in issuing such instructions if it has been brought to his notice that the treasurer has committed fraud or misappropriation of the funds of the institution. Under no other circumstances will the president be justified in taking such a hasty step, and if the president uses his powers in the manner explained in the letter then certainly the president will have abused his powers. Any member can challenge the authority of the president.

The president by such a procedure is committing to a definite line of action and brings pressure on the members of the committee by suggesting to accept the resignation.

As regards the last query it will be said that it is high handedness on the part of the president to instruct his secretary to call upon the members to attend the meeting, to give charge of the account book when the Managing Committee has yet to accept his resignation. It will only prove the personal grudge and spite of the president for that member unless an emergency as mentioned above is proved.

My opinion is that the president unless he is an inexperienced man with very little knowledge of the constitutional procedure will admit such a procedure.

MR. HEERJIBEHEDIN'S SPEECH

From Homai Sorab Chichgar and Five Others.

Our attention has been drawn to a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Parsis held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday last. Brief as your report is of a lengthy proceeding, lasting for about three hours, it is bound to be incomplete. However, we must point out to you that in certain respects, particularly in your preamble, your report is misleading. Mr. Heerjibehedin was jeered at and that his speech was throughout punctuated by jeers. We were present at the meeting and we may at once say that the report is incorrect. When Mr. Heerjibehedin rose to move the 5th resolution, he received a rousing ovation from the audience which lasted for about three minutes, when, to the great surprise of the audience, Mr. Nusserwanji Engineer got up on the platform and gave three cheers for Mr. Heerjibehedin which was reciprocated by the audience in an overwhelming manner. Mr. Heerjibehedin then addressed the meeting and placed his view-point before the meeting. When he was explaining his view-point and when he advocated that in his opinion the proper method of dealing with women who intermarried was not coercion but persuasion, there was no doubt some interruption from certain orthodox persons who attended the meeting, who said that such women must be coerced.

To this Mr. Heerjibehedin replied citing an instance of a Parsi lady who intended to intermarry but who, by his intervention, was dissuaded from the course she intended to adopt. To this some one from the audience replied by shouting, "Give the name of the girl". Mr. Heerjibehedin stated that he regretted he could not do so.

As a result of this one Parsi in English costume, obviously opposed to him, took advantage of the situation and attempted to create mischief and unsettle the audience but it subsided soon after when Sir Shapurji Billimoria, one of the Trustees, appealed to the audience to behave in a responsible and respectable manner.

Mr. Heerjibehedin resumed his speech and took his seat amidst applause of the audience.

Mr. Heerjibehedin, being one of the supporters of the resolutions moved at the meeting, was one with the meeting in so far ar the resolutions went and it was impossible that he would be jeered at when he moved the resolution which the meeting itself supported and passed.

We trust you will publish this contradiction.

Midsummer Madness

The London Correspondent of the Allahabad "Leader" writes feelingly about the disappointment of some of the Indian consultees to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. "I have reason to know that a good deal of the irritation amounting almost to bitterness, has been created in the minds of the British Indian delegation, almost without exception, not only by reason of the evidence tendered" by the officials and retired I.C.S. men and the nature of the questions asked, but also by the "aloofness of the members of the Committee from their Indian colleagues as a whole, exception being made of certain individual friendships and private contacts." The correspondent warns us that if such a state of things continues for long, "there is a very grave danger of estrangement", though we are told that during the discussions the two sections might be brought more closely together.

We have given this extract to show the gulf separating Indians and the Britishers, who are in power, not only in status, but also in ideas and ideals. We are not surprised, though we deplore it for the sake of India, that the Indian Consultees should be treated with indifference and even contempt, and that such treatment has been very galling to most of them. These persons went to England against the unanimous wishes of the country to take part in the discussions of the White Paper policy, which has been rejected by all responsible Indian political parties. Had they no feeling for their own countrymen, when they went to England, despite the opposition of the country? Did they expect to be treated as equals, when the Secretary of State had repeatedly told them that they were to act as "assessors" who were free to give their opinion, which the Joint Parliamentary Committee was equally free to reject, and as an afterthought raised them to the position of "consultees", making no material difference in their status.

If these persons had not the least consideration for the prestige of their own countrymen and were willing to humiliate themselves by going to England and offering opinions which nobody wanted, where is the sense in their complaints that there is a growing "estrangement" between them and the British members? That was bound to be the case. How could the Britishers have any esteem for men who refused to listen to the protests of self-respecting Indians and offered to co-operate with an administration which is responsible for jailing thousands upon thousands of Indians, for newly invented exotic crimes. They knew when they went to England that they had no claim to expect to be treated better than they are, and we do not see any reason why we should either sympathise with them, or protest against the insult.

If they are insulted it is their own business, and the news which emanated from Allahabad a few days ago that Sir Tej Bahadur was returning to India confirms this. Mr. Jayakar, however, feels that he has not been sufficiently humiliated, and here again it is his own business if he sticks to the Joint Parliamentary Committee like a leech. After all for what are they co-operating with the Committee? Both Sir Samuel Hoare and his co-witness, Sir Malcolm Hailey, plainly told the Committee that not only Central Responsibility, but Provincial Autonomy were difficult of achievement in the immediate future. Sir Samuel Hoare in the course of his memorandum stated:

> The second conclusion that I draw from this analysis is that if the state of the world does not get better, if we still go on with commodity prices either at their present level or actually falling, not only does it make any change almost impossible but it makes the existing system of Indian finance almost impossible. We shall then have to readjust our whole system of finance in India to meet the state of affairs with which we shall be faced. Let me emphasize this point, that, if the state of the world does not improve the problem of the present Government in India is almost as great as the problem of any Federal Government and any autonomous provincial Governments, and we have got then, in that event, to readjust our ideas to these new conditions.

Sir Samuel Hoare took care to mention that out of the 6 to 10 crores they needed, the greater part was required for putting the Provinces on a self-supporting basis, since 2 crores would be required for Bengal and about 3 crores for Burma. The result of this is that the Government will have to wait and wait indefinitely before they are in a position to help the Provinces and the Centre financially. At present all progress in the nation-building departments in the Provinces is at a standstill, and they are all at their wit's end. The Secretary of State has not the least idea of making any economies in the salaries of the services; on the other hand, they would require some compensation for the White Paper constitution! And it is for making a success of such a constitution, that both Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayaker and their other friends, who have been deeply humiliated already, are still co-operating with Sir Samuel Hoare. If this is not midsummer madness, we should like to know what it is.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE

From Dattatrya R. Wagle.

With reference to the query appearing in your issue of the 13th instant under the above heading I have to say that it will be absolutely unconstitutional for the president to adopt such a procedure and the agenda will be irregular and pre-

SHAUKAT ALI REFUSES TO PLAY EMISSARY

Officialdom Have No Faith In Me And Gandhiji Will Not Hear Me, Says He

The "Poona Conference may have proved a personal triumph for Gandhiji, but it has been a matter of humiliation to the Nation," declared Mr. Shaukat Ali in an interview with the Associated Press. He added, "It would have been wiser to have withdrawn Civil Disobedience, irrespective of Government's action, in the interests of India and its future progress. Then the country would have been free to tackle more urgent problems. We would have settled our differences, gained strength and chalked out a constructive programme which would have raised the status of the country in the eyes of the world.

Referring to the Poona Conference decisions, the Maulana observed, "The Poona Conference results naturally are not acceptable to the Government, and I am afraid, also to the people. So far as the Muslims are concerned, we are determined to close up our ranks and refuse to be pulled either way. We would march on straight to the goal before us. We want both the Government and the majority community to help us, but if they cannot, they should leave us alone. We do not want to waste time in useless quarrels. We need ten or fifteen years of peace for real constructive work."

Alluding to Shiekh Abdul Majid Sindhi's telegram requesting him to use his influence with the Viceroy for argnting an interview to Gandhiji the Maulana said, "I would have gladly done so if I had the confidence of either party. His Excellency is always very courteous and kind, but his officials have no faith in me. I am not pliant enough for them. On the other hand, Gandhiji has still less belief in me today. I have been a brutally frank critic of all that has happened in the last three months at Poona. He would have listened to me last October, and I feel if Simla had acceded to our request to let him join our deliberations at Allahabad I am quite sude, the Civil Disobedience Movement would have been withdrawn immediately after. Proceeding Mr. Shoukat Ali remarked, "To-day even if the Government relaxes, Gandhiji will not hear us. Under these circumstances it is futile to intervene.

Concluding he urged for peace among all the sections of Indian people. "I am a humble seeker of peace between India and England, between Hindus and the Muslims, between the people and the Indian princes and above all among Muslims."

The Mrs. Yamunbai Maradhekar Leper Dispensary at Bijapur was recently opened by Mrs. Maradhekar. (From left to right) Rao Saheb Parulkar, the Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary. Dr. Dhruv, the local Civil Surgeon, Mrs. Maradhekar and Mr. Maradhekar, the District Collector.

Gandhiji Visits Sabarmati Ashram

Chats With Members Fondles Children And Receives Harijan Deputation

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

After nearly two years of absence Gandhiji visited the Sabarmati Ashram this afternoon six hours after his arrival in Ahmedabad.

The Ashramites, who were eagerly looking forward to his visit ever since the termination of his fast, greeted him with cordiality and reverence.

The first thing Gandhiji did on entering the Ashram was to go and sit in his usual prayer place and then fondle the children, a large nrmber of whom clustered round him. In a few minutes all the members of the Ashram assembled and Gandhiji inquired of them, how the work of the Ashram was getting on. After chatting with the Ashramites for nearly half an hour, Gandhiji went round the Ashram, inspecting various Departments.

Earlier in the day Gandhiji received a deputation of the local depressed class people.—A .P.

FIRING "SAVAGE" RIFLE

Parsi Fined For Causing Hurt To Boy

Remarking that the offence did not appear to him to be of a trivial nature, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court ordered Darabsha Fardoonji Jalna walla, a Parsi aged 70, to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on Wednesday afternoon.

The accused was charged with causing hurt to a boy named Toker Rama by firing a "Savage" rifle from the first floor window of Wasiamul Building on the morning of April 24 last. The accused aimed at a cat, but the pellet after hitting the cat and a piece struck the complainant who was standing a few paces away from the cat. The boy was injured in the forearm.

It was stated in defence that the accused was so much worried by cats that he was irritated and used his gun.

The Magistrate in passing orders observed that the accused who had considerable eperience in the use of firearms should have known that it was dangerous to use one in a passage which was being used by the public. To shoot an animal when it was worrying him might be the idea of the accused. There might be a difference of opinion on that point, but it was not material for the purpose of deciding whether the accused was rash or not.

Rs. 15 out of the amount of fine was ordered to be paid to the injured boy as compensation.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN AHMEDABAD

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

A meeting of the City Anti-Untouchable League was held on the 16th inst., under the presidentship of Lady Vidyagauri Nilkant.

Resolutions were passed requesting the municipality to open schools in the Harijan ward and also to provide for them water taps and bath rotoms.

PILES

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Aguerine Depot

KARACHI.

EMPIRE THEATRE BOMB CASE

All Accused Committed To Sessions

The protracted trial of J. B. Bapat, V. M. Bhatker and V. S. Hardiker came to a close at last on Wednesday morning when Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, pronounced orders committing the accused to the current Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

It will be remembered that this case known as the Empire Theatre Bomb case arose out of two bombing incidents on the 25th March and 6th April. In the first explosion a bomb made of an electric bulb stuffed with pellets and explosive chemicals fell on one Mr. Kerr, one of the audience in the Theatre as the national aunthem was being played at the close of the film entitled "Cape Forlorn" a British production.

In the second incident a vaseline bottle filled with similar ingredients as on the previous occasion was thrown. As it fell on the foot of a Parsee lady it only rebounded and broke but did not explode

Moreover, the first missile contained Calcutta advertisements plugged in the brass neck of the bulb while among pluggings in the vaseline bottle was a cash memo.

The Magistrate in the course of his lengthy judgement refers to this cash memo as having provided the only clue for police investigations and further facilitated by the statement made by the accused. He also held that the accused connected with the explosion by the identification of Bhatker by Mrs. Ramela Sovanio whose initials were borne by the cash memo for 4 oz. chlorate of potash.

In all twenty witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Immediately upon the delivery of the judgement Mr. Gadkari presented an application to the Court on behalf of the three accused claiming that the trying jury in the High Court to consist of an Indian majority on the ground of the accused being British Indian subjects. After examining the necessary witnesses the learned Magistrate allowed the application.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Velkar while Mr. A. R. Gadkari appeared for all the three accused Messrs. K. M. Patil and H. K. Nargolkar also represented Bapat and Hardiker respectively.

CHICAGO, July 19.

General Balbo led the departure of the Italian Armada on a 1,000 mile flight to New York in perfect weather conditions. He announced probably cross the Atlantic via Newfoundland Valentia Island.—Reuter.

MUSLIM LEAGUE DEADLOCK

Delhi Group's "Revolt" Against Central Body

DIFFERENCES ACUTE

Meeting About To End In Fiasco, Says Abdul Aziz

NEW DELHI, July 19.

Mr. Abdul Aziz, President, All-India Muslim League, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I am not surprised to see no reference in this mornings papers of the meeting of the so-called Moslem League Council announced for last evening. The fact is that the Delhi Group which has revolted against the Central Moslem League which has now established its Head-Quarters at Lahore, has been finding it difficult to get supporters.

Consequently, I am informed that at yesterday's meeting differences of opinion were very prominent and some of those who had been collected after continuous canvassing, did not think it advisable to form a miniature Moslem League at Delhi. So acute were the differences that at one time the meeting was about to end in fiasco. In fact, no regular proceedings took place last evening, and the conveners of the meeting were at their wits end this morning as to what they should issue to the press."—A. P.

WHOLESOME PRINCIPLE OF LAW

(Continued from page 6.)

having been previously convicted or unless evidence of good character is given when it is admitted as a proof of bad character.

These are wholesome principles and exclude much of vindictiveness and unpleasantness in criminal proceedings as also they effect considerable saving in public time. If the good character or bad character of a person is to be always in issue there would be nothing but washing of dirty linen, not unoften of a scandalous nature. In practice fortunately now the law is so well settled that no party or pleader thinks it worth while to invite trouble by adducing evidence of good character. The simple reason for this is that it is not a person's character that will determine his guilt or innocence. The burden of proof is always on the prosecution and it is up to the prosecution to prove conclusively the guilt of the prisoner. If there is doubt the balance is always in favour of the accused and the net result of our law is to add to this balance if good character has been proved. The general maxim is, "character can explain conduct but it cannot alter facts."

SIR J. STEPHEN'S DICTUM.

Sir J. Stephen has summarised very aptly the value of Evidence of Character. Where crime is clearly proved evidence of character has no value; but if there is a doubt it becomes an important element. This is equivalent to saying, "if you think the prisoner guilty, say so; if you think you ought to acquit him independently of evidence of good character, acquit him rather the more readily because of it."

It would seem from the above that evidence of character would be superfluous in every case and great risk is involved in dragging into question the character of a client which more often than not does him incalculable harm.

Dr. E D Shroff, L.R.C.P. & S.E. (Lond.) Health Officer, Karachi Municipality, has been responsible for making it an exceptionall healthy City. For his services rendered for the welfare of the City, he was awarded an O.B.E. in the last Birthday Honours List.
He proceeded to Europe recently, having been deputed by his Municipality to visit the leading municipalities of the Continent.

The Offices and Press of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" are being transferred from Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, to new premises known as "Red Building," Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort. This, naturally, involves considerable inconvenience and difficulty in the production of the paper for a few days.

We are, therefore, obliged to ask for the indulgence of our readers until the process of complete removal is achieved.

IRON HAS ENTERED SOUL OF INDIA

No Ruling Authority Can Afford To Neglect Situation, Warns "Patrika"

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in a leading articicle says that when Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare allow themselves to play into the hands of reactionaries, let them not forget that iron has entered the soul of India and that when iron enters the soul of the people, it is a situation which no ruling authority, which has not been bankrupt of political sense, can afford to neglect.

"The Liberty" thinks that the dead weight of the movement, which has lost its motive power, must be lifted and earnest consultations held among Indian publicmen to substitute for it a programme of constructive work.

"The Statesman" declares that Mr. Gandhi now appears to be contemplating not a frontal attack in mass but guerilla campaign by a chosen few on the lines he announced on the day he left the prison to begin his fast for the unfortunate Harijans, who do not seem to be getting much attention at the moment.—A. P.

MR. ANEY'S STATEMENT

To Be Released In A Few Days

A REPUDIATION

No Differences With Congress Leaders

POONA, July 19.

Mr. Aney stated that his statement referred to by Mahatma Gandhi would be released in the course of the next few days. He repudiated the suggestion that he had any differences with other Congress leaders.—A. P.

HOARE FEELS INJURED

(Continued from page 1.)

light the evidence of Sir Samuel Hoare has been represented in India, but it is time that Sir Samuel Hoare did utter that warning, and I am glad that he has given utterance to it this morning"

ZAFRULLA SUPPORTS.

Chowdhury Zafrulla Khan associating himself with the observations of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru stated: "There is not the slightest doubt that we must take the whole evidence of the Secretary of State together. He is not nearly half way through his evidence yet. There is also not the slightest doubt that sometimes a series of questions directed only to one aspect of one particular matter are likely to create when taken by themselves, a particular impression which may not be correct. I have also no doubt, when time comes, we shall place our various viewpoints before the Committee and the evidence will then be appreciated in its proper light. In the meantime, I associate myself with the hope that no capital will be sought to be made out of particular portions of the evidence in any way whatsoever, because that would create difficulties for the Committee in the discharge of their onerous duties."

SIR AUSTEN TO RESCUE.

Sir Austen Chamberlain said: "My Lord, Chairman, May I add a word. I am sure the members of the Committee will desire to express their sympathy with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State has taken a very unusual and, indeed, I think an unprecedented course in offering himself as a witness before this Joint Select Committee and the meeting of Indian Delegates. It is a course requiring some courage, but is of immense help to the Committee in its deliberations. The Secretary of State, I am sure, will have the support of the Committee, and though I have not the same right to speak for the Indian delegates, yet I am sure, their support also in condemning any attempt to twist his answers for ulterior purposes or to represent him as other than he has been throughout-a responsible Minister defending considered proposals to the best of his ability and with very great success"?—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. C G Freke, Captain and Mrs. M McLellan, Captain E G Wallace and Miss Turner dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

His Majesty the King granted an audience to the Maharaja of Jaipr, on July 18.(

SIMLA WATCHES MAHATMA

(Continued from page 1.)

to embark on a more aggressive plan of action.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

For the moment however, Simla is supremely satisfied at the fact that the majority opinion in the country is clearly against Gandhiji's programme, and that the Congress camp is itself very much divided on the Poona Conference decisions.

The Viceroy therefore, will be leaving Simla on his tour on Friday or Dehradun with a certain sense of relief at the recent developments favourable to Government which have found expression in the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare on the India Office estimates yesterday.

His Excellency will be returning to Simla, accompanied by Lady Willingdon on the 18th August after visiting Poona, Bombay and Delhi and then proceed to review the political situation in his joint address to both Houses of the Central Legislature on the 30th August, instead of on the 22nd as previously arranged. However His Excellency will be afforded an earlier opportunity of making a declaration on the 28th August, when Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Assembly will entertain the Viceroy at a banquet at the Secil Hotel.

MORE FETTERS FOR PRESS.

The probability of the Government bringing in a bill amending the Princes Protection Act, in order to safeguard effectively the Princes against attacks in the British Indian press by providing the forfeiture of security in serious cases of offence is very strong, though the draft of the legislation is not yet completed. Altogether, the Assembly session is expected to be fairly strenuous, as the legislative bill of fare is heavy, inspite of the fact that a special session in November at Delhi is almost certain in order to tackle the Reserve Bank Bill.

OTTAWA WAIL

Dominions Glut Home Markets

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 19.

De La Warr, Parliamentary Secretary, Agriculture, made an important statement in the House of Lords on glutting British markets with Dominion agricultural produce, especially oats, dairy produce, under Ottawa Agreements.

Government believed the time had come when Dominions might find it pay them to relax the letter of Ottawa Agreements in order to carry out their spirit.

If the Dominions wished to stand by the letter of Agreements, no one could challenge their position, but it would inevitably mean that British markets, which were so important to the Dominions, would continue to deteriorate. Governments were determined to make every effort to secure that Empire co-operation should be successful.

BOMBAY SIRDARS GIVES EVIDENCE

LONDON, July 19.

Sub-Committee (A) of the Select Committee heard Bombay Sirdars and Inamdars and the Sind Separation Conference and Sub-Committee (B) heard Bengal Mahajan Sabha, All-India Trade Union Federation and Bengal Trade Union Federation.

No further meetings of Sub-Committees have yet been arranged.

The Select Committee is meeting to-morrow, and on Friday, it will hear Sir Samuel Hoare and experts.—Reuter.

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MANAGER.
"BOMBAY SAMACHAR"
at the above address.

Appeal To Government And Majority Communities

Dawoodi Bohras Must Be Guaranteed Right Of Religious Non-Interference

By QURESHI.

It has been the laudable policy of the British Government in India to avoid any interference with the religious susceptibilities of the people of this country. This policy was officially announced in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1857. From the point of view of administrative purposes, the wisdom of such a policy of non-interference in religious matters cannot be doubted. Religious faith is one of the most deep-rooted forces in human nature, which, in the case of the average man, is not amenable to any influence of reason, argument or self-interests. Once the religious feelings of a people are injured by any action, however just or reasonable, there is no knowing to what length the aggrieved people will go in their resentment and provocation.

The force of this elementary fact of human experience has been recognised by all well-established governments, especially in modern times. Even in mediaeval periods of history, all wise rulers have adopted this principle of religious tolerance as one of the main factors in the consolidation of their power.

The most conspicuous example in India is that of the Mogul Emperor Akbar who, by such a benign policy, won the friendship and affection of his Hindu subjects and thereby strengthened the foundations of his empire to an extent that is unknown before or later throughout the history of the Mogul dynasty in India.

In our own days, whatever administrative success has been achieved by the British rulers in India is due, among other causes, to this policy of religious non-interference. Any departure from this policy can only be justified by circumstances which involve a danger to the state.

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

Another principle that stands out clearly in all modern democratic governments, is the due safeguard of the rights of the minority communities. Every community, however small in number, is entitled to just and fair treatment equally with the other communities, and numerical weakness should not be considered a disqualification for the enjoyment of such equal treatment.

In fact, actual experience points to the superiority of some minority communities in enterprise and advancement of commerce and industry. The most conspicuous examples are the Jews all over the world, and in India, the Parsis, the Bohras and the Khojas. This consideration alone, if for no other reason, entitle them to favourable treatment.

WAKF ACT.

Judged by the above mentioned two tests of a civilised democratic government, viz., Non-interference in religious matters, and the proper safeguarding of the rights of minority communities, the action of the Bombay Government in interfering with the religious feelings of the Dawoodi Bohra community by applying to them the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 cannot be justified at all. The force of this contention will be apparent to all who have carefully studied the various provisions of the Act. As a Sunni Mussalman, I think it my duty to explain some facts bearing on this important controversy.

The exemption from the Act which the Dawoodi Bohras have been demanding is perfectly in accordance with the Islami Shariat. If we look to the earlier periods of the Hijri era, we find that the Wakf properties were under the control of the Khalifas or 'Imams,' and no Mussalman dared to ask them to render accounts of such properties.

In the same way, if any community has its own 'Imam' or 'Khalifa,' he should have perfect and unrestricted control over the Wakf properties of that community. In these days, if any Muslim community has no 'Khalifa' or 'Imam' of its own, there would be none to keep a check on those who are entrusted with the management of its Wakf properties. In the case of such a community, an act like the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 would be a necessity to protect the interests of the Wakfs. But such an Act would be entirely superfluous for a community which, by its religious constitution, possesses a 'Khalifa,' 'Imam' or 'Dai' as its head. If such a community, to safeguard the authority and powers of its religious head, opposes an unnecessary Act which interferes with its religious beliefs and traditions, it deserves the support of the Muslim brethren of all communities.

It would be absolutely indefensible that one in his ignorance of the true nature of the Dawoodi Bohra religion, should support the application of the Act to the community against their traditional beliefs.

CONCERNS ALL.

This question is not only for Dawoodi Bohras, but it concerns other communities as well. If to-day you allow the religious rights of a minority community to be invaded, to-morrow the same fate will be shared by the majority communities also.

I, therefore, strongly appeal to members of all the majority communities that they should lend their whole-hearted support in the defence of the religion of the Dawoodi Bohras and urge upon the Government to exempt them from the operation of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923. If the majority communities would make common cause with the minorities, it would pave the way for the defence of their own rights, when the occasion arises. If this principle of mutual sympathy and co-operation is not acted upon, no community can be sure of its rights in the future.

If anyone is asked, in the whole Muslim world of India to point to any sect whose religious constitution is based on the Islami 'Shariat', his reply would be for the Dawoodi Bohra community. If the religious traditions and beliefs of such a community are invaded, it could not be tolerated by any one who claims to be a true Muslim.

I am, therefore, appealing to all majority communities, especially to the Muslims. They must forget their mutual differences and come forward in the defence of the minority communities of the Muslims. At the same time, I appeal to the Bombay Government with equal earnestness that they should not interfere with the religious principles and beliefs of a peaceful and law-abiding commercial community like the Dawoodi Bohras and exempt them from the operation of the Wakf Act.

SWADESHI MUSEUM AT JUBBULPORE

Will Be Opened On Next Birthday Anniversary Of Gandhiji

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, July 19.

With a view to further inculcate the spirit of Swadeshi, Jubbulpore has decided to hold an All-India Swadeshi Museum.

The museum will be opened on the next birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Exhibits for display will be received till the end of August.

All interested may communicate to the Secretary, All-India Swadeshi Museum, Jubbulpore.

MR. DUTT ARRIVES AT LAHORE

LAHORE, July 17.
(By Mail.)

Chaudhri Krishna Gopal Dutt, who arrived at Lahore this morning after attending the Congress Leaders' Conference at Poona said in an interview that one purpose that the Poona Conference had served was to prove that Congressmen were not wholly irreconcilable and refractory agitators. —A.P.

ALL-INDIA KASHMERI COMMITTEE

LAHORE, July 17.
(By Mail.)

The election of the office-bearers of the newly constituted All-India Kashmere Committee was held last night in Barkatali Hall. The constitution of the Committee was also framed. Sir Mohammad Iqbal has been elected President, while Khan Saheb Hazi Rahim Bux, Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot, Mian Nizamuddin, Honorary Magistrate, and Maulana Zafar Ali have been elected Vice-Presidents. Six more Vice-Presidents will be later elected from outside the Punjab. A Working Committee of 35 members including one Ahrar leader was also elected. Malik Barkat Ali has been appointed General Secretary.—A.P.

Scenes of fervour were witnessed at the annual Corpus Christi celebrations in Cork (Ireland), when tens of thousands of people took part in the open air Mass on the Grand Parade and marched in procession through the City.
The procession through the streets showing the canopy with the Bishop of Cork carrying the Sacrament.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN EAST GUJARAT

Strong Monsoon In Kashmir Frontier And Bengal

POONA, July '9.

Yesterday's depression has moved Westwards and lies this morning near Guma in West Central India. It has caused strong monsoon from Gujarat to Bihar and Orissa, rainfall being heavy in East Gujarat, West Central India and West Central Provinces.

The monsoon has also been strong in Upper Burma and active in Bengal, in and near Kashmir and along North West Frontier. The rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Central Provinces, Gujarat, Konkan, and North Madras Coast and local in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, East Rajputana and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Sind, Bombay, Deccan and South East Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: —Tavoy and Bhamo two inches; Yamethin and Myitkyina one and half inches; Amherst and Gwa threequarters of an inch; Darjeeling five inches; Saugor Island and Balosore three inches; Cheerapunji and Mymensingh two inches; Calcutta, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Darbhanga one inch; Jalpaiguri and Purnea threequarters of an inch; Pachmari five inches; Bhopal and Hoshangabad four inches; Indore three inches; Pendra two inches; Akola, Khandwa, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Seoni one and a half inches; Neemuch, Sutna, Amraoti, Raipur, Chanda one inch; Jhansi threequarters of an inch; Allahabad and Mukteswar half an inch; Surat five inches; Dwarka two inches; Panjgur, Ahmedabad and Srinagar one and a half inches; Baroda one inch; Dohad, Karachi threequarters of an inch; Dras, Deesa, Gulmarg, Cherat, Nount Abu, Miranshah half an inch; Sonamarg, Quetta, Kelat Dalbandin, Sialkot, Murree, Parachinar a quarter; Mahabaleshwar, Madura Calingapatam two; Mysore, Vellore, Cocanada three quarters; Bombay, Malegaon, Belgaon, Mercara, Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast:—The rainfall will decrease but will continue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and East Central Provinces and will increase in lower Burma and Assam and increase and extend in Konkan, Rajputana, West United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, and North West Frontier Province. The monsoon will continue to be strong in Gujarat, Central India and West Central Provinces and Upper Burma. Heavy rainfall Warning: —Locally heavy rain will occur in West Central Provinces, Central India, East Rajputana and Gujarat during the next 36 hours.—A.P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, July 19.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index errer at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inihes and a compensated aneroid 29.66 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-7-1933:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. plus .006 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees (0.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (2.7 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 216 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. the whole sky cloudy eq. 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.37 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.29 inches.

Total railfall during the year 18.35 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 19.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 19-7-33. Colaba Point 0.37 in.: Fort 0.30 in.: J. J. Hospital 0.10 in.: Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.12 in.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 15.50 in.: Fort 23.57 in.: J. J. Hospital 20.06 in.: Cotton Laboratory Matunga 19.97 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932, Colaba Point 33.70 in.: Fort 40.72 in.: J. J. Hospital 39.36 in.

Total for tthe corresponding period of 1931, Colaba Point 37.95 in.: Fort 41.40 in.: J. J. Hospital 40.85 in.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF POISONING HUSBAND

Cawnpore Police Believe They Can Solve Two Murders

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, July 16.

Parvati, the Hindu wife of a Muslim Thelawala, named Wali Mahomed, has been arrested by the local police. It will be remembered that on July 11th last, Wali Mahomed died just after taking his food. His dead body was sent for post-mortem examination, which has revealed that the food served contained poison.

Police inquiries later revealed that her first husband died also by poisoning.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Fall Of Rupees Forty Lakhs

SIMLA, July 19.

The Customs receipts for the first quarter are now in and show a fall of rupees forty lakhs as compared with the budget estimates. The fall of receipts is not attributable to any particular head, but may be ascribed to general economic depression.—A.P.

CONGRESS LEADERS' DEPARTURE

POONA, July 19.

Excepting Mr. Rajagopalachari, all other Congress leaders have left Poona by different trains.

Mrs. Naidu left last evening for Hyderabad (Deccan), while Mr. Aney left for Nasik this noon.

Mr. Rajagopalachari is expected to leave this evening for Madras.

Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastry left for Bombay this morning and will leave for Madras to-morrow. —A. P.

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

PLACE:—Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Opposite Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus.
TIME:—Saturday, 22nd July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday, 23rd July, at 1 p.m. (S.T.)
PRESIDENT:—Sjt. N. C. Kelkar.

States people are requested to be present on this unique occasion for giving a united and effective voice to their just demands.

STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Appeal To Delegates To Muster Strong For Bombay Sessions

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, July 19.

Sjts. Balwantrai Mehta and Kakalbhai Kothary, general and provincial secretaries of the Indian States' People's Conference, both deportees under the Foreigners Act unable to participate in the conference have issued an appeal calling the people of the States all over India to muster strong in Bombay to attend the fourth annual session of the conference which meets on July 22 and 23.

The appeal proceeds: The present juncture is very critical in the life of the Indian nation including the States' people. In our opinion there never was a greater need for giving a definite lead to the people of the States than now. It is time, when the people of the States must get wideawake and assemble together, formulate definite demands and programme of work and devise means to carry them out all, of course in harmony with the best interests of the motherland."

BHIL RELIEF IN PUNCHMAHALS

Hindu Temple Committee's Bevevolent Work

DOHAD, July 18.

Sjt. K. L. Pandya writes:—

The Hindu Temple Committee repeated their benevolent work of distributing juwar and salt on the 16th. Mr. T.F. Keshwani, Assisstant Superintendent of Stores with his wife and sister gave out a few shirts to naked Bhil children in addition to their donation of a bag of juwar and doles given daily to 500 Bhils.

Foundry shop staff made a generous donation of Rs. 105-10-6 for this cause.

The following donations have been acknowledged:—

Foundry shop Rs. 105-10-6, Messrs. Wamanrao Thakur Chargeman and Bulakhidas Pay clerk Rs. 31 each, an ex-employee in memory of his deceased son Rs. 25, Executive Engineer's staff, Rutlam Rs. 23, Messrs. Nathubhai L. Desai and Ranjitrai Daru Rs. 15 each, Yard staff Rs. 10-9, Messrs. S.A. Wilkinson, Bhailal Bhaishanker, Ishwarbhai M. Patel and S.V. Damle Rs. 10 each.

The total subscription to date amounts to Rs. 550.

The dole is given out in co-operation with Bhil Seva Mandal.

EXHIBITION HOCKEY MATCH IN MADRAS

Kirkee United Defeat Anglo-Indians

MADRAS, July 18.

A large gathering witnessed the exhibition hockey match this evening on the Madras United Club ground between the Kirkee United Sports Club and the Anglo-Indian Sports Club. The game was closely contested. Kirkee winning ultimately by the odd goal in three. The Anglo-Indians pressed from the commencement and drew first blood through Demarls in the tenth minute of the game. Kirkee returning to the attack forced a short corner which proved futile, and the interval arrived with the Anglo-Indians leading by one goal to nil.

The visitors improved in the second half when Naidu passed to Amor who scored with a stinging shot. Ten minutes later Naidu himself found the net as the result of a combined movement by the forwards.

Towards the closing period the Anglo-Indians strove hard to equalise but were dispossessed every time, and full time left Kirkee deserving winners by 2 goals to 1.—A.P.

SIND SEPARATION LEAP IN DARK.

Hindu Sabha's Memorandum Before "Joint" Sub-Committee

LONDON, July 19.

To-day's record contains proceedings on July 17 of two Sub Committees. Prof. Chablani and Sjts. Hiranand and Khemsing presented to Sub-Committee "A" a memorandum on behalf of the Sind Hindu Sabha opposing separation which they described as a leap in the dark creating immense communal, political, social and economic complications.

Sub-Committee "B" heard representatives of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, the United Provinces Merchants Chamber and the Punjab and Northern India Chambers all of which generally criticised the inadequacy of commercial representation in legislatures.—Reuter.

YORKSHIRE TROUNCE MIDDLESEX

Macaulay Takes 7 Wickets For 52 Runs

LONDON, July 18.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Yorkshire beat Middlesex by 10 wickets. Middlesex 305 and 114, (Macaulay 7 for 52). Yorkshire 367 and 53 for no loss.

Sussex beat Derby by 6 wickets Derby 158 and 195 (Smith 51, James Langridge 5 for 63). Sussex 284 and 72 for 4.

Northants beat Worcester by an innings and 53 runs. Northants 357. Worcester 138 (Jupp 5 for 51) and following on 166 (Nichol 73 (not out), Matthew 4 for 36, Jupp 5 for 49.)

Gloucestershire beat Warwickshire by 7 wickets. Warwick 139 and 134 (Goddard 7 for 63). Gloucester 187, and 89 for 3.

WALKER'S CENTURY.

Leicestershire versus West Indies: The match ended in a draw. West Indies 156 and 243 for eight (Roach 66). Leicester 295.

Notts Versus Lancashire. The match ended in a draw. Notts 276 for eight and declared. The (Walker 103). Lancs 205 for four (Tyldesley 50.)

Kent versus Surrey: Kent won by 215 runs. Kept 251 and 377 for six and declared (Ames 137, Todd 121. Surrey 261 and 152 (Barling 61, Freeman five for 56.)

Somerset versus Hampshire: The match ended in a draw. Somerset 317. Hampshire 275 for seven (Arnold 61, Brown 72).

AMES-TODD PARTNERSHIP OF 230.

Kent won on time. Many thought that Valentine took the unnecessary risk in not declaring until 3 p.m. when he could easily have declared at unch-time. If Hobbs or Sandham had come off, Kent would certainly have been beaten on the first innings' points in view of little time avallable to get their opponents out.

Ames and Todd added 230 runs for the fourth wickets in ten minutes over three hours. In one period they added 136 runs in 65 minutes. Todd played a crisp innings, hitting all round the wicket, his chief strokes being one five and 18 fours. Ames had twelve boundaries in his total.

Pataudi was out of form today, making one and eleven runs, respectively. At Nottingham, in Walker's benefit match, Walker gave a superb display. Specially strong in cover driving, he batted for four hours in the course of which he hit 11 boundaries.—Reuter's Special.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

Amersingh And Dongre To Represent Hindu Gym.

In response to the invitation sent by the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Committee to all the Gymkhanas in Bombay to send their representatives to the Committee, the Hindu Gymkhana held a meeting on Monday night, under the presidentship of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, when Messrs. M. M. Amersingh and V. S. Dongre were unanimously elected to represent the Gymkhana on the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Committee, to discuss the programme of the forthcoming Quadrangular Tournament.

PETERSEN RECEIVES SERIOUS INJURIES

LONDON, July 18.

Jack Peterson has been ordered six months' rest following injuries received in the heavy-weight championship fight with Jack Doyle recently.—Reuter.

(It will be recalled that Jack Doyle was disqualified in the second round for fouling Petersen at the White City on July 12.)

How London Governs Itself

28 Separate Borough Councils Each With Mayor, Aldermen And Councillors, With L. C. C At Top Administer City's Affairs

(BY WALTER G. BELL, F.S.A.)

The government of great, overgrown London must be a never-ending puzzle to the foreigner landing on our shores, and the visitor from the Dominions over here for the first time. If there is any individual who stands for London in their eyes, undoubtedly it is the Lord Mayor. On occasion he is invited by Some Continental municipality to make a State visit, and he travels with a retinue much more magnificent than is allowed to princes in these days.

Maybe the visitor attends a Mansion House reception. The Lord Mayor robed in silk and gold, and with feathered hat, extends a welcome. His Sword Bearer and his Mace Bearer, Gogeously attired immediately attend him. His Remembrancer, and other high officials may enlarge the civic group. In the street the Lord Mayor passes in his carriage drawn by four spanking horses—we have not yet put so high a dignitary into a motor-car. Police ride ahead to make a way. It is a brave display.

LORD MAYOR'S JURISDICTION.

Duly impressed, as needs he must be, our visitor believes that the world holds no civic officer so high in esteem as my Lord Mayor. That is no more than true. There are eight and a half centuries of unbroken record behind this State, for from as far back as the regin of King John always the London citizens have elected their Mayor. And then the visitor will learn with npen-eyed astoishment that the Lord Mayor rules, not great London, but only a little central nucleus which is known, not quite correctly, as "the square mile."

In actual fact, his City of London remains that exact area which it covered when the Barons in revolt made King John seal Magna Charta. n

All the rest of the metropolis which spreads away from the City in every direction for mile after file, is under different government. Its headquarters are not Guildhall, but the great building at Thames-side, Lambeth, which is known as County Hall. This bigger London ranks as a county in itself, and so it is the London County Council which sits at County Hall. For many purposes the County Council operates even within the City of the Lord Mayor's rule; but it is not all-comprehensive. Within its own area are twenty-eight Borough Councils at work, each with Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

Quite absurd overlapping might be expected, but, in fact, there is none. And the tale is not yet fully told. London's millions need a water supply, but neither Guildhall nor County Hal is concerned; that is matter for the Metropolitan Water Board, which serves all London and sits at Clerkenwell. The traffic of London streets, which excites so much wonder is outside municipal consideration and is dealt with by the Ministry of Transport a Government Department. Apart from the small City area tLondon has no control of its own police the force being administered by the Home Secretary.

I may seem a hugger-mugger businesses for a great city, as indeed it is. In all these respects London receives different treatment from other English cities or those on the Continent; but then it is unique. For thirty miles you may walk through London west to east in almost a straight line, houses filling both sides of the straight line, houses filling both sides of the streets all the way. And south to north nearly as far. Obviously a town so far spreading is too large to be administered from a single town hall or "hotel de ville."

LESS THAN 40 YEARS OLD

The County Council, which has taken over part of the task, is little more than forty years old. Lord Rosebery was its first Chairman. It met for the first time on January 31st of the year 1889. The old Metropolitan Board of Works, a much less representative body, had struggled on against increasing burdens till that time. But at their largest, those burdens were as nothing when compared with the duties which fall upon the London County Council to-day.

Not only has its work for the health and housing of the people the care of parks and commons, the supervision of places of entertainment and a hundred matters besides, enormously developed, but for the past twenty years the Council has accepted entire responsibility for the education of many tens of thousands of children and young adults.

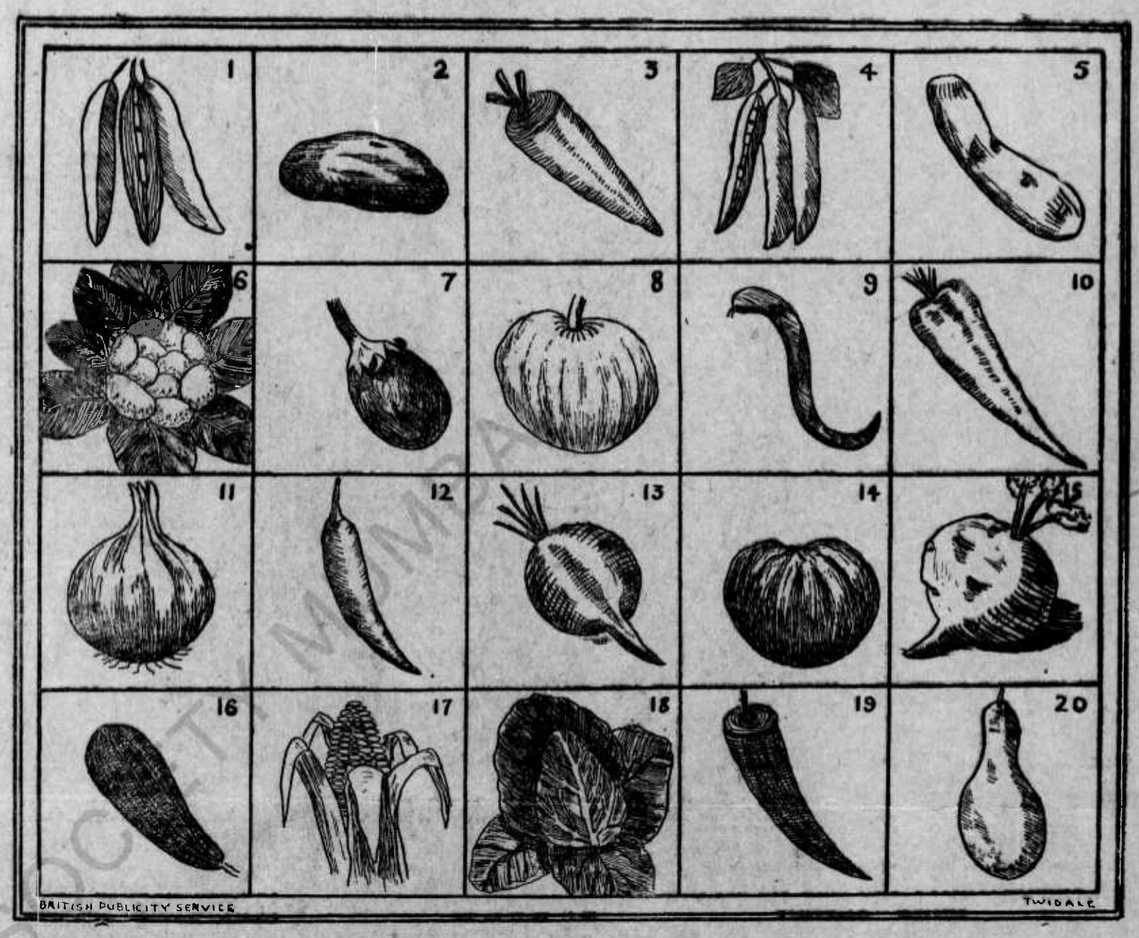
The waterside home of the County Council, which has been drawn by Mr. Hubert Williams as the frontispiece of the June "Blue Peter," was completed only this year. It has been a more un-conscionable time in building than was King Charles II in dying, but the fates seemed in conspiracy against it. The outbreak of war in August, 1914, held up the work when already it had made fair progress. After peace, the completion of the central block and one wing was proceeded with, at enormously increased cost for everything: and economy for some subsequent years forbade going any farther.

The architect, Mr. Ralph Knott, when he won the competition for the design was a young man of great promise. He died a man of middle age, who was fated not to see his work completed, which was greatly to be regretted for years his conception of this municipal palace bore a lop sided, unbalanced appearance, till the unfinished, County Hall came to be regarded as a bad London joke rather than an object of pride.

It is different to-day. A little more time is needed for the weathering of the different parts into a harmonious whole, but at last London has the Country Hall as the architect devised it, and there are few who to-day question that is a monument well worthy of the early 20th century. —"Blue Peter."

VEGETABLES COMPETITION

1ST PRIZE	2ND PRIZE	3RD PRIZE	Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	



Here is a competition which we feel sure will appeal to all our readers. As will be noticed, we have illustrated Indian vegetables which are familiar to all, and form the major diet of this country. Our readers therefore should experience little difficulty in selecting the correct solutions and handsome prizes await those who exercise a little industry and intelligence.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

You will notice that 20 different vegetables have been illustrated. Each of these vegetables is numbered. To further help our readers, we have given a list of 30 well-known vegetables in which the full clues are included. Each of these clues is also numbered. All you have to do is to enter only the number of the clue and against the proper number of the vegetable in the coupon provided. Do not write the name of the vegetable in the coupon. Only give the number. For example Vegetable No. 6 is clearly a Cauliflower. On looking down the list of clues you see that No. 30 Represents Cauliflower, so you enter this number as shown in the coupon.

RULES.

1 After you have filled in all the numbers in the coupon (only one number for each vegetable) add your name and address, written clearly.

2 Post your entry, enclosing EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps as entrance fee to

THE INDIAN VEGETABLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX 706, BOMBAY.

3 Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.

4 All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 26th JULY, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.

5 Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

6 In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.

7 All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.

8 Results will be announced in our issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 1st August, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

CLUES

1	BRINJAL	16	LADY'S FINGER
2	RADISH	17	SNAKE COIL
3	CABBAGE	18	KARELA
4	LEMON	19	PUMPKIN
5	WATER MELON	20	FRENCH BEAN
6	BEET ROOT	21	CUCUMBER
7	TOMATO	22	INDIAN CORN
8	ONION	23	BUTTER BEANS
9	TURNIP	24	POTATO
10	NOHL KOHL	25	CARROT
11	VEGETABLE Marrow	26	PEAS
12	RADISH BEANS	27	MELON
13	CHILLIES	28	SWEET POTATO
14	TORAI	29	SPINACH
15	CLUSTER BEANS	30	CAULI FLOWER

ENTRY COUPON

Vegetables.	Clues.	Vegetables.	Clues.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	30	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

WALL ST. PLANS TO GET FORD

Story Of Secret Attempts To Deplete His Working Capital Told Before Jury

A plot to get Henry Ford caused the closing of the banks in Detriot in February, according to a statement made by Herbert R. Wilkin, Detriot banker, who testified before the one man grand jury investigating the closing of the First National and the Guardian National banks here, says a Detroit message dated June 26.

"Wall Street believed it had a chance, by tying up Ford's deposits in these banks to so deplete his working capital that he would have to deal with them or go broke." Wilkin told Circuit Judge Harry B. Keidan, who is the jury according to the laws of Michigan.

The idea of closing the First National and Guardian National in order to make way for one new bank was first broached by George W. Davison, of the Central Hanover Bank of New York, Wilkin said.

He declared that Davison told a meeting of bankers here that Detroit must have a new bank. The bankers were given the idea that "Wall Street, through Davison, was trying to control credit in the whole state of Michigan."

MRS. COUZENS WITHDREW MONEY.

Wilkin revealed that almost all of Mrs. James Couzens' account was withdrawn the day before the state holiday was declared. She is the wife of Senator Couzens, now in London as a delegate to the economic conference.

He also revealed that the Second National Bank of Houston, Tex, withdrew 165,000 dollars at the same time. In connection with this withdrawal, Wilkin pointed out that Houston is the home town of Jesse Jones, who was then a director and is now chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Jones, when reached by telephone in Washington, declared he had no connection with the Houston bank.

The closing of nese two great banks in Detroit caused the closing of all banks in the city and later all those in the state. The closing of Michigan banks by order of the Governor had a profound influence on the tense banking situation throughout the country and contributed to the necessarity of the national bank moratorium

Ford offered to take over the two closed banks if they would give him absolute control. He was beaten in this project however by the refusal of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid the banks, with him in charge. Ford was originally blamed for the closing of the banks when Governor Comstock said Ford had 7,500,000 dol. on deposit and refused to enter into an agreement. The Governor later retracted his statement.

Michigan banks spurned Wall Street's offer of help and a fusion arrangement for the two banks was worked out. Davison had made the offer to help the two banks and was turned down flatly.

ALL GERMANY MOURNS VERSAILLES HUMILIATION

Government Puts Copy Of Treaty In Every German Boy's Hand Before Leaving School

A Berlin message dated June 28 says:—Germany celebrated the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles as a day of mourning to-day, and many officials took occasion to assert that Germany must have equality of rights.

Much was made of the alleged flight of foreign airplanes over Berlin and Thuringia last Frday, and it was argued that Germany must have an air fleet so as to protect herself.

"France defends her thesis of security, but we have much more the right to formulate to-day our demand concerning the Reich's security." Dr Alfred Rosenberg, head of the Fascist office on foreign affairs, declared at patriotic meeting in the Kroll Opera Theatre, attended by Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia and officials.

FLIGHT STRIKING EXAMPLE.

"The flight over Berlin and Thuringia by foreign flyers shows in most strirking fashion that Germany s also impotent to defend herself in the air. In this regard the German people must demand absolute equality of rights at the very least as concerns anti-aircraft defense."

Former Colonial Governor Schnee declared that May 17—the day Chancellor Hitler addressed the Reichstag on foreign affairs—all Germany ranged herself behind him to demand equality of rights. This, he said, had been admitted in principle, but not in fact. He too spoke about the reported flight over Berlin.

He declared he was highly pleased that the present Government put into the hands of every boy leaving school a copy of the Treaty of Versailles so "he can realize the fate it gave to Germany."

There were manifestations against the Treaty all over the country and the flags on public buildings were flown at halfstaff. Wherever the old imperial banner appeared in public meetings it was draped in crape, as in the Kroll theatre.

This was the most important ceremony in Berlin, and Labor Minister Seldte was there to represent the Cabinet, while Vice Chancellor von Papen, Justice Minister Gurtner, Foreign Minister von Neurath and Prussian Premier Goering each sent two delegates, whose presence gave a semi-official character to the meeting.

WOMEN NUMEROUS.

Women mostly matrons but including also many girls, predominated in the audience. Prince August Wilhelm occupied a place of honor on the platform

Rosenberg denounced the Treaty from beginning to end and regretted that Woodrow Wilson's 14 points had not prevailed. He said Germany had accepted hundreds of conditions, but the Allies had not fulfilled a single promise.

Referring to the measures against the Jews, he denied there had been discrimination—only a return to parity—and said so long as the Treaty existed, no one had the right to criticize Germany's actions against the Jews. He denounced the Weimar Republican regime for signing the Treaty and scorned the mentality it revealed as witnessed by "this well known statement of Walter Rathenau then Foreign Minister:

"'If the Kaiser had conquered, the world's history would have lost its significance.'"

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

JULY 19th.

Kota Gede, Oudenhaven, Genoa.
Anchoria, Anderson, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 19th.

Kota Gede, Oudenhaven, Java.

JULY 20th.

Clan Keith, Macfarlane, Murmagoa.
Alavi, Constantine Jeddah.

LOADING.

JULY 19th.

Steamer Bengal Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Bandra for Busrah.
Steamer Narkunda for Sydney.

S S Kota Gede:—The T M Co.'s steamer Kota Gede, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Java, with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Clan Keith:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Keith will sail today for Murmagoa with same bottom cargo.

S S Alavi—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 19.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 30/5; Highest Rs. 30/10; Closing Rs. 30/9/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/11; Highest Rs. 31/14; Lowest Rs. 31/7; Closing Rs. 31/13.

Linseed Delivery December Opening Rs. 7/6/6; Closing Rs. 7/7/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 31/10; Highest Rs. 32/2; Lowest Rs. 31/6; Closing Rs. 32/1/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 32/9; Highest Rs. 33; Lowest Rs. 32/3 and Closing Rs. 32/14/6.

LINSEED.

London, July 18.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton. £12/13/9 July/Aug. sellers.

Linseed Laplatac I. F. Hull ton. £12/0/0 July/Aug. nomi:

Linseed Bombay, (London) ton. £13 0/0/ July/Aug. Sellers.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 19.

	bales.
Central India	150
Hyderabad-Gaorani	281
Berar	109
Central Provinces	255
Dhollera	83
Rajputana	83
Sind-Punjab	413
Broach	3
Comptar-Dharwar	218
Western-Northerns	397
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	467
Total Cotton	2,459
	cwts.
Wheat	14,553
Linseed	9,895
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	20
Gingellyseed	19
Poppyseed	14
Groundnuts	2,832
Castorseed	2,212
Rice	9,522
Myrabollams	818
Mowraseed	7
Gram	380
Joowar	709
Barley	192
Bajree	2,031
	tons.
Coal	160

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 18.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Aug. sellers 27/6

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, July/Aug. sellers 27.

Wheat South Australian, parcels, July/Aug. sellers 29/9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, July 19.

July	70 1/4d
Oct.	73d.
December	75 1/8d.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, July 19.

Java Ready	14 13
S. S. Begum	5 1 3
July Shipment	5 1 3
J/A. Shipment	5 2 0
A/S. Shipment	5 2 6
A/D Shipment	5 3 6

Tone. Quiet:—Poor demand.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 280 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 77 per ton.

Shrimant Shankeracharya Shri Anant Vidya Narsi Bharati (garlanded) presided last week over a public meeting of Mangrol State Hindus and other citizens of Bombay at the Madhav Baug convened to condemn and protest against the recent Order passed by the Mangrol Durbar permitting the Muslims in his State the slaughtering of cows and allowing the Hindus to play music before the Mosques.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 19.

B C RATE—
T T & D D 1/6.
LONDON BANKS SELLING.—
T T & D D 1,6 1,32
T. T. 1|6 3,32.
LONDON BANKS BUYING.—
T. T. 1|6 1,32 Oct.
T. T. 1|6 Nov.Dec.
D. D. 1|6 3|32.
3 Mos. 1|6 5,32 July|Sept.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE.—
T T 277 3|4 nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING.—
T T 275 3|4 nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING.—
T T 272 1|4 nomnal.
PARIS BANKS SELLING.—
D D 637
PARIS BANKS BUYING.—
D D 647
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING—
D D 61 3|4.
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T T 83-1-2 nominal.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING.—
60 Days 81 Nominal.
HONGKONG BANKS SELLING.—
D D 98 3|4
SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING.—
D D 88
SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING.—
D D 156 1|4
JAVA BANKS SELLING.—
D D 62
BERLIN BANKS SELLING.—
D D 104.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London Cross Rate 4.85 18 instant.
Shanghai|London Cross Rate 1|3 11|16 19 instant.
Japan|London Cross Rate 1|3 19th instant.
London|Paris Cross Rate 85.12 18th instant.
London|Belgium Cross Rate 23.90 18th instant.
London|Switzerland Cross Rate 18th instant.
London|Italy Cross Rate 63.12 18th instant.
London|Berlin Cross Rate 13.98 18th instant.
London|Holland Cross Rate 8.25 1|2 18th instant.
London|Stockholm Cross Rate 18.18 18th instant.
London|New York Cross Rate 4.84 1|2 18th instant.
Tone of sterling exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6|4|3 17th instant; £6|4|5 1|2 18th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 11|16 17th nstant; 18 3|4 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 13|16 17th instant; 18 7|8 18th instant.
Silver New York Ready 40 - 5|8 7th instant; 49.80 18th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos, 1 2 per cent, 17th instant; 1|2 per cent. 18th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 3|4 per cent. 17th instant; 3|4 per cent. 18th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1.2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money—Call 1 p.c.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone—Easy.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 18.

July	1.14 7/8
September	1.17 3/8
December	1.20 5/8

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, July 18.

September	1.60+.02
December	1.68+.01
March	1.75+.03
May	1.80+.03

Tone:—Steady

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS' EXAMINATION

Students Of Davar's College Successful

The following students of the Davars College of Commerce who appeared in the 1933 Indian Institute of Bankers' Examination have been declared successful. From details given below, it would be noticed that ten students have completed Part II Examination, and have completed Part I and 150 passes have been secured in subjects Examination by the scholars of this College.

The following students have completed Part II and are eligible for the Indian Institute of Bankers' Diploma Cer. A.I.I.B:—

(1) William S Eagle, (2) M A Quadeem. (3) Subramania Ramaswamy, (4) S N Talati, (5) K Janardhan Nair, (6) K S Chaturvedi, (7) B S Parikh, (8) A M Shah, (9) L J Ferting, (10) P J Jeejeebhoy.

The following students have completed Part I Examination:—

(1) Meherji Dorabji Vajifdar, (2) Vishnu Hari Gokhale, (3) V Sundareswara Ayyar, (4) Cawas Hirjibhoy Dalal, (5) Atmaram Ganpat Haldipur, (6) B P Shende, (7) K P Kulathu, (8) S G Bhagwat, (9) K C Shah, (10) R N Kias.

PASSES.

The following is the list of Passes in subjects mentioned below:—

BANKING LAW AND PRACTICE PART I

(1) V Sundareswara Ayyar. (2) Sunil Chandra Das Gupta, (3) Amiya Kumar Nandi, (4) Noshir Shavakshaw Engineer, (5) Cawas Hirjibhoy Dalal, (6) Subramaniaier Parameswaram, (7) Kalyanji Bhanji Bhatia, (8) Bhaskar Damodar Valenkar, (9) Atmaram Ganpat Haldipur, (10) G G Desai, (11) N K Shah, (12) B P Shende, (13) Phulchand K Sharma, (14) S E Bivji, (15) S G Bhagwat.

ECONOMICS: PART I

(1) V Sundareswara Ayyar, (2) Amiya Kumar Nandi, (3) Anil Ratilal Sheth, (4) Noshir Shavakshaw Engineer, (4) Cawas Hirjibhoy Dalal, (6) Pestonji Dorabji Bharucha (7) Shiva Narayan Gupta, (8) Bhaskar Damodar Valenkar, (9) Atmaram Ganpat Haldipur, (10) F S Billimoria, (11) S E Bivji, (12) S G Bhagwat, (13) K C Shah.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION PART I

(1) R N Kias, (2) M D Vajifdar, (3) V S Ayyar, (4) A K Nandi, (5) S C Das Gupta, (6) M C Sirkari, (7) N S Engineer, (8) C H Dalal, (9) S Parameswaram, (10) B S Kothare, (11) P D Bharucha, (12) S N Gupta, (13) D M Desai, (14) A G Haldipur, (15) P G Tongaokar, (16) N K Shah, (17) K P Kulathu, (18) J P Mosses, (19) N E W Wynne (20) S G Bhagwat, (21) K C Shah.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY PART I

(1) Y M P Chaturvedi, (2) V H Gokhale, (3) V S Ayyar, (4) A R Sheth, (5) M C Sirkari, (6) C H Dalal, (7) S Parameswaram, (8) S I Mazumdar, (9) B S Kothare (10) P D Bharucha, (11) S N Gupta, (12) P N Kakalia, (13) B D Valenkar, (14) A G Haldipur, (15) G G Desai, (16) P G Tongaokar, (17) N K Shah, (18) K V Iyer, (19) G K Patadia, (20) S G Bhagwat, (21) K C Shah.

ELEMENTARY ACCOUNTS AND COMMERCIAL ARTHMETIC PART I.

(1) M L Shah, (2) V H Gokhale, (3) V S Ayyar, (4) A N Sheth, (5) M C Sirkari, (6) C H Dalal, (7) S Parameswaram, (8) B S Kothare, (9) P D Bharucha, (10) S N Gupta, (11) K B Bhatia, (12) V G Oke, (13) B D Velankar, (14) A G Haldipur, (15) C D Pandya, (16) M S Buhariwalla, (17) M H Dotiwalla, (18) M A Quadeem, (19) S E Bivij, (20) L J Fertnig, (21) S G Bhagwat.

BANKING LAW AND PRACTICE: PART II.

(1) W S Eagle, (2) R N Kias. (3) A L A Saudagar, (4) M D Vajifdar, (5) P J Jeejeebhoy, (6) M H Dotiwalla, (7) M A Quadeem. (8) K P Kulathu, (9) M S Banker, (70) K J Nair, (11) G K Patadia.

ECONOMICS: PART II

(1) R N Kias, (2) M D Vajifdar, (3) G G Desai, (4) H J Banker, (5) M S Buhariwalla, (6) P J Jeejeebhoy, (7) N K Shah, (8) K P Kulathu, (9) K U Shukla, (10) K S Chaturvedi.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION PART II.

(1) H J Banker, (2) P J Jeejeebhoy, (2) M S Banker, (4) K J Nair, (5) D S Kundaji (6) B S Parikh, (7) A M Shah.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY: PART II

(1) A L A Saudagar, (2) M D Vajifdar, (3) C D Pandya, (4) H J Banker, (5) P J Jeejeebhoy, (6) S F Rodrigues (7) B P Shende (8) S Ramaswamy, (9) K P Kulathu, (10) K S Chaturvedi, (11) A C Gopalsundram, (12) P K Sharma, (13) A M Shah.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE: PART II

(1) W S Eagle, (2) M D Vajifdar, (3) M L Desai, (4) H J Banker, (5) P J Jeejeebhoy, (6) K V Iyer, (7) S Ramaswamy, (8) S N Talati, (9) K J Nair.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURE: PART II.

(1) M D Vajifdar, (2) M L Desai, (3) H J Banker, (4) P J Jeejeebhoy, (5) S S Pochkhanwalla, (6) A C Gopalsundram, (7) P. K Sharma, (8) L T Thuraisingam, (9) R N Kias.

JEWISH SOCIETY'S MONEY CONFISCATED

Nazi Police Suspend Bank Account Of 80,000 Marks

BERLIN, July 18.

The Secret Police visited the Berlin Offices of the Jewish Welfare Society, a clerical organisation to help Jews in distress, and suspended its bank account of 80,000 marks. The money was chiefly subscribed by sympathisers in England and America. Negotiations to effect the release of the money have not yet succeeded.—Reuter.

POLISH FARMERS REVOLT

More And More Villages Raise "No Tax" Cry

Risings by the Polish peasants are producing a situation which grows daily more serious.

The revolts have been going on since last year in different parts of the country, says the Cracow correspondent of the "News-Chronicle."

Ten months ago farmers went into rebellion in Wolynia, Eastern Poland. Frontier troops opposed them, and the Minister of the Interior admitted a death roll of 19. The most recent revolt occurred ony last week in Southern Poland.

There are several factors that cause the trouble. The peasants are poor and are refusing to pay taxes.

POVERTY AMID PLENTY.

Sixty per cent of the Polish population are small-holders. Another 15 per cent. are farmers.

The small-holders have tiny strips of land insufficient to feed the owner and his family. Of the 3,500,000 "farms" in the country, only 18,000 cover 200 acres or more.

The vsat majority of land workers own no more than from three to six acres. Therefore they suffer severe privation in these days of low prices for agricultural produce.

In many villages people cannot afford petroleum to light their huts, although Poland has her own rich wells.

Matches are too dear for them, and some use the old tinder-box Even salt is becoming luxury, though the country has one of the richest salt mines in Europe.

The peasant who formerly could sell a chicken and buy sugar, and sell a calf and buy a pair of boots, can do so no more.

He gets 3d. for a chicken and for a calf, just one-eighth of the price of a pair of shoes.

TROOPS NEEDED

When, therefore, on top of all this suffering a Government official arrives in a village to demand taxes he gets a hot reception. The peasants demand cuts in taxes and higher prices for their produce.

They tell the tax gatherer that free trade would be a boon to them, and when their anger rises only the police or the military can save the officer.

With 48 representatives in the Sejm, the peasant Party cannot get a hearing. They have, therefore, chosen to make themselves heard from below.

M. Witos, leader of the party, and twice Premier of Poland, has started a vigorous agitation against the Pilsudski Government. It was Pilsudski who overthrew the Government of M. Witos in 1926.

ONE MORE VICTIM OF RY. ACCIDENT

Expert Opinion Of Loco-Supdt.

MADRAS, July 18.

A Tarikere message says that in connection with the train collison on the Mysore Railways, one more injured, died at the Shimoga hospital, bringing the death roll to 17.

The Magisterial enquiry commenced yesterday. Mr. Rendall Loco Superintendent examined gave expert opinion that if the brakes had been properly applied the rear portion of the train could not have skidded down.—A. P.

18-YEAR OLD YOUTH SWIMS NIAGARA FALLS

Police Arrest Him For Vagrancy After Unique Feat

NIAGARA FALLS, July 18.

Said to be the first person to swim the rapids of Niagara and reach the shore alive, an 18 year old youth has been arrested for "vagrancy and unlawfully swimming the Niagrara Falls.

It is alleged he plunged unclad into the torrent below the falls, was swept twice around by the whirlpool, and finally after 2 1/2 houds struggled into the calmer waters on the Canadian side.—Reuter.

A resolution was passed at a mass meeting of tthe Hindus of Bahawalpur on the 16th inst. protesting against the rumoured proposal to offer a Hindu Ministershitp in the cabinet to a retired state officer.

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TIRED APPEARANCE OF NEW YORK COTTON

Further Beneficial Rains In Texas

DISINCLINATION TO FOLLOW ADVANCE OVER 12 CENT LEVEL

Advances Attract Profit-Taking Sales

Looking back one finds a rise of about 260 points in New York spot cotton during the last 30 days when cross rate was 4.15 as against 4.84 to-day.

A rise of this dimension naturally discounts to a great extent both visible and invisible bullish factors and there exists a fairly large long interest in the top of the market. Old bulls show disinclination to follow the advance over twelve cents level and all advances are now attracting profit-taking sales.

The market is highly speculative and new buyers are coming in believing in further inflation and drastic decrease in supply of American cotton owing to success of the Acreage reduction plan. No details of reduction are available but one can reasonably expect that lands giving poor prospects of crop will be abandoned to a large extent.

The idea behind reduction of acreage is to maintain higher level of prices by curtailing production but the fact remains that the Government owned cotton will be aavailable for spinning purposes and there is no fear of any shortage of supply of raw cotton.

Weather conditions are improving over the Western Cotton Belt and the imposition of Processing Tax is likely to have some effect on consumption of cotton in the States.

Bombay, July 19.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton futures market was very active during the early part of the day and both high and low levels for the day were recorded before noon. The market appeared as if tired and old bulls are now liquidating their speculative purchases which are now absorbed by new buyers. During the last 30 days prices have advanced about - dollars per bale as a result of acreage reduction. drought in Texas and decline in dollar. Thus most of the bullish factors have now discounted in the absence of any fresh development, chances favour a good setback.

DEVELOPING FACTORS.

Although the drought is not broken but moderate rains are bound to have favourable effect and the processing tax is expected to contract consumption of cotton. These adverse factors are now slowly appearing and in all probability they will check the advancing tendency of prices. It is risky to sell short as the administration is supporting all constructive measures and with the inflationary policy, the U. S. A. Government will do utmost to maintain higher level of commodity prices. The technical situation of the market is weak and we prefer purchases only on good setbacks.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at a rise of 17 points and with favourable Liverpool cables and strength of Wall-Street a further rise of 5 points was reached. Later on prices declined 20 points from the highest level on profit-taking. In the afternoon the Session was devoid of any special interest but steady speculative buying again hardened prices and closed at a rise of 11 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised 10 points at 11.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 11.68c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 to 6 points with buying meeting scattered continental selling and realising. In the afternoon there was speculative buying and scarcity of offerings. There was straddle liquidation and their London buying. The market closed at a rise of 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 17 points at 6.48d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet and cosed at a rise of 2 points. Egyptian Cotton futures ring was steady and sakels closed at a rise of 11 points while Uppers advanced 8 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 20 to 11 points.

UNABATED DEMAND.

Messsr. Thos Smith and Co. State:—

Despite heavy realising the unabated trade demand easily absorbed all contracts and the market trend still continues upward.

According to the latest weather reports the drought in the Western Belt is still unrelieved and should there be rains it is considered getting rather too late to wholly repair the serious damage already caused.

Government announce having obtained the leasing of 10 million acres from the farmers and it should be noted that farmers having obtained cash bonus there does not seem much likelihood of undue haste on their part to place the balance of their holdings on the market and this possible holding movement is likely to cause a scarcity of contracts for the time being.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N.Y. October highest 12-00 plus 22 up at 10-36 a.m. lowest 11.80 plus 82 up at 11-27 a.m.

New York—December highest 12.20 at 10-30 a.m. lowest 2.00 at 11-26 a.m.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool — Market continues comparatively apathetic to strength America due fears further depreciation Dollar disappointing Manchester trade and disinclination speculation follow advance over twelve cent level.

New York—Continued outside buying absorbing profit taking. Broad active speculative demand sugar and other commodities.

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., Liverpool:—

"Weather reports rather more favourable, but do not think prices will decline much, owing to good trade demand strength of U.S. Stock and Grain markets.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

11-24 a.m. Liverpool scattered buying filled by limit selling.

9-12 p.m. Strong Stock Exchange offset by scattered rains reported in Texas. New York markets acts as if tired, but good demand on breaks.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 18.

October, 1933	11.90+12
December, 1933	12.09+11
January, 1934	12.17+15
March, 1934	1231+13
May, 1934	12.46+13
Spot	11.75+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 18

July	11.58+13
October	11.88+13
Middling Spot	11.68+13

NEW YORK 10-55 A. M.:

October	11.96
December	12.16

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

New York, July 18.

October	11.83
December	12.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 18.

	Bales.
Day's receipt at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Export to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 18.

July, 1933		623+06
August, 1933		6.25+06
September, 1933		626+05
October, 1933	6.28	6.28+04
November, 1933		6.29+04
December, 1933		6.31+04
January, 1934	6.33	6.33+04
February, 1934		6.35+04
March, 1934		6.38+04
April, 1934		6.40+04
May, 1934		6.42+04
June, 1934		6.43+04
July, 1934		6.45+04
Middling Spot		6.48+17

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 18.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good, Good Staple)	5.50
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.62
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.74
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.50
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.65
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.80
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.39
Fine	4.49
Superfine	4.59
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.49
Fine	4.59
Superfine	4.69

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 18.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July, 1933	8.22
October, 1933	8.31
November, 1933	8.37
January, 1934	8.45
March, 1934	8.52
May, 1934	8.59
July, 1934	8.66
F. G. F. Spot	8.49

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 18.

T T London on:—	
Berlin	13.99
Amsterdam	8.25 1/2
Brussels	23.87
Madrid	38.37 1/2
Milan	63.15
Bernee	17.26 1/2
Paris	85.12
Prague	112.50
T. T. London on New York	4.83 7/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

z z London, July 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta, July/Sept. per cwt. sellers 7/9-3/4

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay, July/Sept. per cwt. sellers 7/9-3/4

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard C & F Karachi July/Sept. per cwt. sellers 7/9-3/4

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8 1/8.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, July 18.

Sakel—	
July	15.13+09
Nov.	16.14+10
Jan.	16 44+20
Aslt—	
Aug.	12.32+18
Oct.	13.21+11
Dec.	13.33+17

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, July 19.

			Rs
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	85	6	0
3 1/2 p.c G P N cash	85	6	6
4 p. c. 1960/70 Sett.	98	10	0
4 p. c. 1960/10 Cash	98-11-0		
5 p. c. 1945/55 Sett	113	1	0
5 p. c. 1945/55 Cash	113	2	0

TAXFREES.

5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	112	0	0
5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore	109-8		
6 1/2 p c 1935 BDL	107-12		

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 p c 1947/50 Cash	95 0 0
p.c. 1934/37 Cash	102-0-0
p.c. 1943 Cash	101-10-0
4 1/4 1934 Cash	102-5
1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	104-0-0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106-6
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	106-10
5 p c 1935 Cash	104-8
5 1/2 1938/40 Cash	107-12
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B	107-12

CORPORATION LOANS

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	92-8
4 p c M. Deb 1074	91-8
p.c. M Deb. 1959	105-0-0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	115-0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	115-0
6 1/2 p c B I T 1037	107-8

3 1/2 G P Notes opened at 86/1 & quarter 85/6/.

LINSEED OILS.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., 21/- July sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., 21/9 Sep/Dec. sellers.

Smoked sheets standard ribeed

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 18.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

In dollars:—

Amer. Power & Light Com. 18 1/4

Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 6 37dols.

Amer. Power & Light 5 per cent. 35 1/4.

Amer. Forn Power Com. 18.

Amer. Forn Power Gold D 54

Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent. P 34

Electric Bond Common 38

Electric Bond 5 dols. Pfd. 55

Electric Bond 6 per cent. Pfd.

Consolidated Gas 61 1/4

Columbia Gas 26 1/2

United Power and Light A 8

North Amrican 35

United Corpn. 13 1/4

American Super Power 7 1/4

American Tel. & Tel. 132

Western Union Telg. 75

Radio Corp. 11 1/4

Cheasapeake & Ohio 47

New York Central 55

Unon Pacific R. R. 127

Pennsylvania R. R. 39 1/4

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 35

Guaranty Trust 335

International Carriers 10

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST:—Mostly cloudy with showers except North Carolina where generally fair conditions.

WEST:—Partly cloudy with showers except Arkansas and Oklahoma where fair weather.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Dallas (Texas):—

Good rains West Texas and Panhandle otherwise in effectual showers.

Bush Terminal 5 3/4

Alaska Juneau 30 1/2

Noranda Mines 36 1/2

United Statts Steel 66 1/2

Bethlehem Steel 47 1/4

Youngstown Sheet & Tube 36 1/2

American Smelting 41 1/2

Int. Nickel Common 21 1/2

International Harvestor 44 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining 22

Kennecott Copper 26

Cerro de Pasco Copper 42

Glidden 19

General Motors 33 3/4

Packard Motor 6 3/4

General Electric 29 1/2

Goodyear Tyre

United Aircraft 45

Curtiss Wright 4

National Dairy 25

Standard Oil of N. J. 40 1/2

Mid. Con. Petroleum 15 1/2

Philips Petroleum 17 1/8

St. Regis Paper 7 1/4

American Radiator 18

National City Bank 38 1/2

Chrysler 37 1/4

Sun Life of Canada 550

American Ice Co, 16 1/4

Kelvinators 13 1/2

Mac Intyre 37 1/4

Stocks moved erratic; leaders up. International Nickel strong on prospects of increase in price copper. Gold shares advancing.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 18.

Broach July|A. Opening 216; Highest 216; Lowest 214 1/4 Close 214 1/4.

Broach A.|May Opening 236; Highest 236 1/4; Lowest 235 1/4; Close 235 3/4.

Oomra July Opening 205; Highest 205; Lowest 203 1/2; Close 203 1/2. ....

Oomra D.|J. Opening 207 1/2; Highest 207 1/2; Lowest 206 3/4; Close 206 3/4

Bengal July Opening 168; Highest 168; Lowest 167 1/2; Close 167 1/2. ....

Bengal D.|J. Opening 175; High est 175; Lowest 174 1/2; Close 174 1/2. .....

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 19.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 18-7-33 1932-33 8850000; 1931-32 9983000.

Receipts Yesterday 18-7-33 1932-33 12000; 1931-32 4000.

Exports to date 18-7-33 1932-33 8226000; 1931-32 8634000.

Stock at Ports 14-7-33 1932-33 3262000; 1931-32 3493000.

Stock Interior Towns 14-7-33 1932-33 1283000; 1931-32 1388000.

Stock Liverpool 14-7-33 1932-33 796000; 1931-32 758000.

Visible Supply 14-7-33 1932-33 8795000; 1931-32 6814000.

Quantity in Sight 14-7-33 1932-33 13717000; 1931-32 14647000.

Quantity out of Sight 14-7-33 1932-33 13717000; 1931-32 13022000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 19.

The local market opened quiet to-day with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at Rs. 236/8, despite a rise of 12 points in New York futures. The general feeling is against any important advance in cotton prices particularly due to marked absence of any important export enquiry. It is believed that the rise in America is overdone and with some rains in Texas chances are in favour of a moderate decline. The undertone of the market is weak and tired bulls are liquidating.

Liverpool market opened quiet at a decline of 6 points. Prices in the local market declined to Rs. 235/4 and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 214/4

Broach A/M. 235/8

Oomra July 203/12

Oomra D/J. 206/12

Bengal July 166/12

Bengal D/J. 174/8.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 19.

	To-day	Total.
Broach J/A.	1,700	15,800
Bengal July	nil	4,900
Oomra July	100	2,400

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 19.

Bengal Superfine	175
Bengal Fine	170
Bengal F.G.	165
Sindh-Punjab Fine	170
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	165
Wardha-Hight Fine	215
Nagpur Savner Fine	215
Yeotmal Fine	208
Arvi Fine	210
Ellichpur Fine	208
Amraoti-Berar Fine	207
Khamgaon Fine	207
Mulkapur Fine	200
Khandesh Fine	198
Muthia F.G.	192
Jalna/Sallu F.G.	200
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	201
Ujjain/Shujaupur F.G.	210
Broach F.G.	215
Punjab/American	220
Punjab/American mix	210
Cambodia	277
Miraj/Sangli	207
Compta Good	217
Bagalkot	207
Busoga	334
Kampala	345

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 19.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal:—					
U.P. ...	180	176	172	168	
Panjab ...	176	173	170	167	
Rajputana ...	177	174	171	168	
Oomra No. 3	211	209	207	204	...
Oomra No. 1	218	216	214	211	...
Oomra No. 2	214	212	210	207	...
Broach No. 2	...	221	219	217	215
Punjab-Ame. ...	230	228	226	224	
Surat ...	268	266	264	262	
Rajpipla ...	268	266	264	262	
Navsari ...	275	273	271	269	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 19.

	Yester-day.	This year.
Since 1st September.		
In full-pressed Bales.		
Khandesh ...		218,072
Central India	150	201,457
Barsi and Nagar ...		131,919
Hyderabad-Gaorani	281	55,094
Berar	109	464,937
Central Provinces	255	135,852
Total Oomra	795	1,207,331
Dholera	83	283,836
N.-W. Provinces ...		7,857
Rajputana	83	82,604
Sind-Punjab	413	105,844
Broach	3	327,257
Coompta & Dharwar	218	80,046
Western-Northerns	397	66,551
Cocoanada ...		13
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	467	50,430
Persian ...		6,709
American ...		72,088
Egyptian & African ...		135,139
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ...		88
Total	2,459	2,425,793

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 13th July.

	Yester-day.	This year.
In full-pressed Bales.		
Europe	2,722	364,376
Japan & China	2,150	1,132,083
Coast Ports ...		25,788
Up-country by Rail		123,975
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ...		7,296
Total	4,872	1,654,238

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills, 3 months market rate 0|1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months rate 0|3|4 per cent.

Fine trade Bills, 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine trade Bills, 6 months market rate, 2 1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day Loan, 0-1|4 per cent.

Interest 7 day's Market Loan 0-3|8 per cent.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Market Getting Ready For New Rupee Loan

ALCOCK SHARES FIRM

Bombay, July 19.

Considerable activity is now in evidence in Government Securities with a fairly good investment demand and large speculative buying. There is a rumour in the markets a new rupee loan for about Rs. 15 crores at 3 1|2 per cent. with an issue price of about Rs. 98 to Rs. 99. Banks are free buyers and in some scrips there is a scarcity of offerings; while on speculative counters, the situation is oversold and every advance is attracting new buyers. After a rapid rise the market is subject to sharp setbacks but on the whole the trend of prices is upward and buyers are very optimistic.

The share section also ruled very steady with impressive buying in Alcock Shares which recorded a sharp rise. Mill Share also fared well and both Andhras and Powers were steady. To-day there was a fairly good enquiry for Tata Steel Shares and both ordinary and Dfds. looked up.

Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Bombay Burmas however, were prominent on an improvement in Raw Rubber rates and so were Alcocks. Bombay Dyeings moved up to Rs. 815/10 and closed at 812/8. Fazuls touched 380 to close at 376/4. Pearls on aggressive buying forged ahead and closed at 248/12. Swadeshis were stagnant at 278/12 and so were Kohinoors at 171/4. Tata Powers weakened to 1028 and Andhras declined to 1447/12 after touching 1462/8. Cements were firm. Bundies advanced to 26. Burmas opened at 406/4 and closed at 415. Tata Steel ordys closed at 56/4 and deferreds at 221/4. Shivrajpores were in demand at 19/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 19.

Bombay Dyeing 812, 11, 15, 14.
Century 250.
Central India 138-2.
Colaba 100.
Crescent 68, 70.
Fazalbhoy 777 78.
Kohinoor 171.
New Great 191, 90, 91.
Peari 242 47 46 47.
Simplex 92.
Swadeshi 280.
Bundi 26 4 26.
I. Cement 285 84 86 85.
T. Steel Def. 218 19 21.
T. Steel Ord. 55-8 56 2 4.
B. Steam 286.
B. Burma 406 12 10 15 13.
Tata Hydro 159-1 59/11.
Andhra 1462 55 61.
Tram Ord 140-5.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, July 19.

Ahmedabad Advance	341/4
Bombay Dyeing	812/8
Century	250/110
Central India	340
Colaba Land	98/12
Crescent	67/8
Dawn	448/12
Ebrahim Pabaney	137/8
Finlay	110
Fazulbhoy	374/6
Gokak	124/6
Hindustan	1890
Indian Mfg.	1725-0
Indiean Bleaching	193/12
Indore Malwae	371/4
Kastoorchand	6-2
Khatau	78-12
Kohinoor	171/4
Lakshmi	870
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	102-8
New Great	188/12
Oosmanshai Mills	122
Pearl	248/12
Phoenix	336/4
Sholapur	3300
Sassoon Silk	51
Swan	70-10
Simplex	93
Swadeshi	278/12
Tata Mills	30/4
Vishnh Mills	1610

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	104/12
Baroda Bank	89-12
Bombay Provincial	51
Central Bank	23/4
Imperial F.P.	1188/12
Imperial P.P.	205/10
Union Bank	4-6

HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	151/14
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1447/8
Bombay Tram Ordy.	139/6
Broach Electric	11-12
Karachi Electrtc	185-0
Surat Electric	167/8
Suburban Electric	127/8
Tata Hydro Ord	159-11
Tata Power Ordy.	1028/2

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	25/14
Gwalior Cement	72
Indian Cement	285
Katni Cement Def.	1071/4
Okha Cement	118/12
Punjab Cement Ordy.	15/8
Shahabad Cement	280
Shivrajpore	19/8
United Cements	55/8

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Andhra Valley Pref.	1215-0
Bombay Steam Pref.	265
Bombay Tram Pref.	75
Central India Pref.	498-12
Katni 1st Pref.	115
Katni 2nd Pref.	131-14
Punjab Cement Pref.	14/1
Tata Hydro Pref.	121/14
Tata I & S 1st Pref.	157-8
Tata 2nd Pref.	90/4
Tata Power Pref.	1265
Vishnu Pref.	632-3

DEBENTURES.

6 p c Andhra Valley Deb.	107-8
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb.	56/4
7 p c Sholapur Deb.	96-10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb.	108/4

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	793-12
Amritsar Patti Old	112-0
Central Provinces	80-0
Dhond Baramati	80-8
Gunzerat	58-4
Hoshiarpur Doab	80-0
Larkhana	31-8
Mandra Dhon	75-0
Mymensingh Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd.	82-0
Pachora Jamner	61-0
Sara Sirajgunj	81-0
Sialkot Narowal	92-0
Sind Light	50-10
Tapty Valley	705-0
Upper Sind Light	85-0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	206/14
Br. Burma Petrol	3/0/6
Bombay Burma Old	414/6
Bombay Burma New	137/8
Bombay Steamer	287/8
Bombay Telephone	87
Bclapur Sugar	192/8
Indian Radio Ordy.	437-8
Indian Radio Def.	442/8
Indian Mercantile	42/8
McKenzies	61-4
New India Assurance	254
Jupiter Insurance	11-3
Oriental Insurance	3030
hulcan Insurance	8/4
Port Canning	652-8
Scindia Steam	12/6
Tata Construction	62/12
Tata I and S Ordy.	56/4
Tata Def.	220/11
Tata Oil	21/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 19.

The local Silver market ruled easy to-day owing to unfavourable new regarding the Silver question from London, Shanghai Exchange was also weak and there was long liquidation in the local market. The market was expected to open at Rs. 57/9 for Shravan on firm New York advices but prices declined to Rs. 57/1. Gold market was also quiet.

Ready Silver 56/15/0
Shravan 57/1/0
Tejimandi 1/1/0
Bhadarva 57/4/0
Tejimandi 1/14/0
Ready Gold 30/13/6
Shravan 30/13/9
Tejimandi 0/6/6
Bhadarva 30/13/6
Tejimandi 0/11/6

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 18.

Silver—Market is quiet.	
Spot	18 3|4
Forward	18 7|8
Gold Bars fine per oz.	£6-4-5 1|2

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—October 62 January 45 March 41.

Bombay —Liverpool: — Broach J.|Aug. 1933 (216)—Liverpool July 6.21 Rs. 54 1|2 at Exchange 1|6.

Broach A.|May 1934 (237)—Liverpool May 1934 6.40 Rs. 41 3|4 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay — New York:—Broach A.|May (237)—New York May (12.46) Rs. 48 3|4 at 4.84 7|8 Cross Rate. +fll

NEW YORK SILVER

New Yorw, July 18.

Spot Silver	40 3|8+1|2
July dely.	40.80+20
Tone—Steady.	

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 18.

T T on London.	
Previous Closing	1.3 11/16
To-day's Opening	1.3 11/16
To-day's Closing	1.3 3/4

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1933

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Mahatmaji Reaches Ahmedabad

Large Crowds Greet Him At Station In Spite Of Heavy Rain

AHMEDABAD, July 19

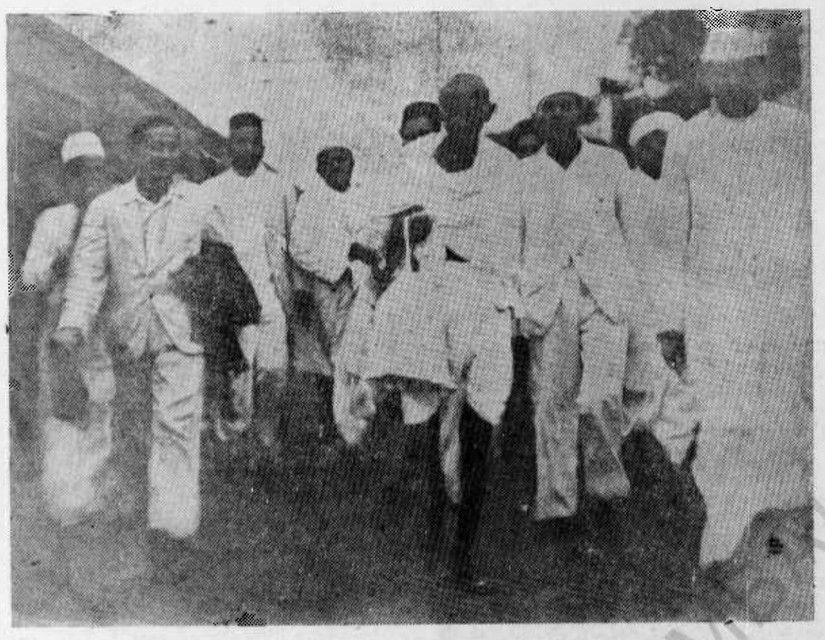
Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Kasturba and party arrived at Ahmedabad this morning by the Gujarat Mail, which was late by over an hour In spite of heavy rain large crowds had gathered at the station including Sheth Ambalal and Sheth Ranchodlal

As soon as the train steamed into the station the crowd burst forth with cries of 'Jai.'

Mr Kikabhai, leader of the depressed classes, stepped out from the crowd and garlanded Gandhiji When the crowd rushed towards compartment, Gandhiji said that he was still too weak to bear their rush, and instantly order was restored, and a passage made for him to pass through.

Mahatmaji drove to the residence of Sheth Ranchodlal where he will be staying, having taken a vow before the Dandi March not to return to the Ashram without winning Swaraj

Sheth Ranchodlal had received a wire from Gandhiji last night intimating his desire to stay with him —A P



Mahatmaji alighted at Byculla on Tuesday before proceeding to Worli. Walking with him on the platform (on his right hand side) is the "Chronicle" represen tative.

RESUMPTION OF MASS MOVEMENT BOUND TO FAIL

Gandhiji May Carry On Individual Civil Disobedience Without Involving Congress In It, Says Mr. Satyamurti

Mr. S. Satyamurthi has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Now that Mahatma Gandhi has addressed the Viceroy, asking for an interview, with a view to exploring the possibilities of peace. it is the bounden duty of the Viceroy to grant the interview, if really he desires peace in the country. He will be taking a heavy responsibility on his shoulders, if he declines to grant the interview. But I shall not be surprised if, in the present state of their mentality, the Government of India and the Viceroy decline the interview.

DECIDE IT ON ITS OWN MERITS

But to seek to justify the resumption of the Civil Disobedience on the ground of the refusal of the interview is to transfer the initiative in this campaign from the Congress to the Government. The question of reviving the movement must be decided on its own merits, and not with reference to the attitude of the Government. The only conceivable circumstance under which the attitude of the Government may justify the revival of the campaign is if the Government insist on the Congress renouncing its faith for all time in Civil Disobedience. Mahatma Gandhi believes that tha is the attitude of the Government. From information I have, I believe that that is not the attitude of the Government. It is up to the Government to make it clear.

BOUND TO FAIL.

On any other basis, the resumption of tne movement now on a mass scale is bound to be a failure. The Congress cannot and ought not to take the responsibility for individual Civil Disobedience. Indeed, the Poona Conference has voted against it. If Mahatma Gandhi and his close associates feel very strongly that they must carry on at least individual Civil Disobedience, they may do so provided they do not involve the Congress in it. Mahatma Gandhi is perfectly agreeable to this course provided the Congress will let him pursue it But his position in the Congress to-day is such that he owes it to himself, to the Congress and to the country that he should persuade the Congress in this direction.

HARNESS NATIONALIST RESOURCES.

But, if in spite of all this, the movement be started again the duty of all those Congressmen who cannot or will not join the movement is perfectly clear. They should neither retire in a huff, nor passively look on with impotent blessings, on those who may join the movement. The immediate need of the hour is to harness all progressive, non-commnal, and nationalist resources in the country, with a view to stop the rot that is setting in on our public life, to increase the morale and tone of the nation, and to revivify political life and work in the country. A definite programme of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign cloth and foreign goods, of village reconstruction, of the organisation of labour, agricultural and industrial and of the political education of the people will serve the purpose.

CONTEST ELECTIONS.

Moreover, the thirty six millions who are to be enfranchised under the new reforms dare not be ignored by the Congress. Ke must cultivate them and prove our claim that we represent the masses. It will be a national disaster of the first magnitude if the new legislatures are manned, as the Government seem to desire, by communalists, reactionaries and representatives of vested interests. Whatever the nature of the reforms may be I am clearly of the opinion that the elections must be contested by Congressmen so that the fight for freedom may be continued on all fronts including Legislatures. I appeal to all Congressmen to rally under the banner.

STRAIN TELLS ON GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

Blood Pressure Found To Be Above Normal

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

On enquiring about Mahatma Gandhi's health, Mr. Mahadev Desai, his Secretary, said to a representative of the Associated Press "there is no doubt that the last few days' strain has severely told on Gandhiji's health and left him considerably fatigued and weaker.

He will be examined by local doctors, this afternoon. They are expected to report on his blood pressure, which has been much above normal for the last few days."—A.P.

GANDHIJI AGREES TO RECEIVE HARIJANS

Visit Will Be Paid To Ashram

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

Soon after his arrival Mahatma Gandhi was busy writing an article for the Harijan Bandhu. Among the first visitors to call on him, was Mr. Kikabhai, the depressed class leader, who requested Gandhiji to receive a deputation of the local Harijans.

Mahatmaji consequently agreed to receive such a deputation on a holiday, when the Harijans could conveniently see him.

Gandhiji will pay a visit to his Ashram this afternoon.—A.P.

SERIOUS MOTOR BUS CRASH

MADRAS, July 18.

Twenty persons were injured when a motor bus crashed against a tree near Melur. Nine of them have been removed to hospital.—A. P.

HINDUS OPPOSE COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

Dr. Moonje Addresses All-Party Meeting In Commons

LONDON, July 18.

An exposition of the Hindu case before the Select Committee was given at an All-Party meeting at the House of Commons, convened by Col. J. Wedgwood.

The speakers included Dr. Moonje, Bhai Permanand and Pandit Nanakchand, who all expressed opposition to the White Paper proposals regarding communal representation, and urged that no change should be made until the Mahomedans agreed to a common roll of electors.—Reuter.

UMA NEHRU INJURED

Stone Hurled At Bombay Mail In Motion

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

Mrs. Uma Nehru is reported to have received slight injuries while travelling in Bombay Mail. She was returning from Poona Conference accompanied by Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya.

They stated that near Narsinghpur Station a stone was hurled at the train in motion. It smashed the pane of their compartment. Splinters of glass cut Mrs. Nehru's and Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya's face and hands.

The guard informed the police, and investigation is proceeding.

IS ANOTHER WAR NEAR?

Pledge To Territorials Withdrawn By Army

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 19.

Territorials enlising after October 31 are able in the event of war to serve either as regular or territorial units.

This important decision of the Army Council withdraws the pledge hitherto giver to Territorials that they would serve overseas only with their own units.

ANIMAL WELFARE IN INDIA

Parliamentary Committee Formed To Further Work

LONDON, July 18.

A provisional parliamentary committee has been formed to further the animal the welfare work in India and cooperate with the RSPCA. announced Sir Robert Gower at a meeting in the House of Commons of persons, specially interested in India, with the main object of co-ordination of the existing work in India.—Reuter.

POST FLIES 1,000 MILES IN 6 HRS. 40 MINS.

Few Hours Ahead Of 1931 World Record

IRKUTSK, July 18.

After flying 1,000 miles from Novosibirsk to Irkutsk in 6 hours 40 minutes, Wiley Post snatched a brief rest before hopping off at 11 p.m. for Khabarovsk.

Having gained time by shortening his stay at Novosibirsk, Post is now a few hours ahead of his time on his record breaking world flight, with Gatty in 1931.——Reuter.

GERMAN LABOUR FRONT

Office Employees Ordered To Join Without Delay

BERLIN, July 18.

A hint to all clerks and office employees to join the German labour front is contained in an official announcement that 1,500,000 workers in trade unions are no longer prepared to work with thousands of unorganised colleagues, so the latter must now join the labour front, or take the consequences.—Reuter.

HITLER AND DALADIER TO MEET

Discussions Will Improve Franco-German Relations

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, July 18.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, who been talking on disarmament with Baron. von Neurath and others here, is to meet Herr Hitler at Munich this week and discuss the problem with him as he already done with Signor Mussolini and N. Daladier.

Mr Henderson in an interview expressed the opinion that a meeting with Herr Hitler, and M. Daladier was most desirable to remove mistrust, as friendly Franco-German relations were the basis of peace in Europe.

Official German circles say that Hitler has no objection to meeting M. Daladier, but no arrangement for such a meeting has yet been made

SIR SAMUEL'S STATEMENT

To Be Published As White Paper

LONDON, July 18

In reply to a private notice question in the House of Commons Mr. Butler said that the statement which Sir S. Hoare made before the Select Committee this morning, with regard to the evidence he had already given would be published as a White Paper in the evening.—Reuter.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Quetta, N. W Railway, wires:—"Due to fruther spates, restriction in booking of all passengers and perishables for stations beyond Hindubagh towards Fort Sandeman his been extended up to 20th instant. 499 Up and 500 Down will continue to run between Khanai and Hindubagh.

WHY ALWAR ABDICATED

Are Govt. Aware Of Roused Feelings Of Hindus, Asks M. L. A.

SIMLA, July 18.

Mr Bhupatsingh will ask in the forthcoming session of the assembly reasons for which the Maharaja of Alwar was made to abdicate his throne and make a compulsory retiremen: to Europe for a period of two years.

Are Government aware that the feeling of the Hindus have been greatly roused by this dethronement? Is it a fact that the Maharaja held securities worth 50 takhs of rupees which too were confiscated by the present English Prime Minister and the Maharaja was compelled to borrow from Bikaner State in order to meet the expenses of his journey to Europe —A. P.

80 FRENCH SOCIALISTS OSTRACISED

Support To Military Budget Causes Ill-Felling In Party

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS July 19.

The Nazi movement taking form in France is in no way different from Fascism or Hitlerism. Following the vote of the Socialist National Congress obstracising 80 deputies under M Renaudel for supporting the Government on the military budget. It is generally declared that they will follow their own conscience rathen than the dictates of their party.

Fascism of the right has been shaping for months past under M. Tardieu and M. Flandin. Interesting developments may be expected now that the left group is following the same trend.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL SHARES RISE

Indian Securities In Demand On London Exchange

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 18.

On the Stock Exchange Imperial Chemicals were strongly supported on the Government's announcement regarding oil from coal. This also revived activity in most other industrials.

Other good features were oils, rubber-shares and gilt-edged securities, with Indians particularly strong on the Government's firm attitude regarding the political situation in India. Wheat was still advancing and rubber also displayed firmness though advance was checked by profit-taking.

Wall Street firm was with heavy buying, but realising of profits was also noticeable.

SIR H. SUHRAWARDY HONOURED

Warm Tributes To His Public Work

LONDON, July 18.

Lord and Lady Irwin, Lord and Lady Zetland and Sir Stanley Jackson were among the distinguished company at the reception at the Capriton Hotel in honour of Sir Hassan Suhrawardy given by the Committee of the Orient Club. Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Liaqat Hyat, Lady Abbas Ali Baig and others were also present. Warm tributes to Sir Hassan Suhrawardys public work were paid by Sir Alfred Watson and Sir Denison Ross.—Reuter.

TAHSILDAR ASSAULTED

Victim Succumbs To Injuries

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

Mirza Wilayat Hussain Qazlibash, Tahsildar, Budhana District, Muzaffarnagar, is reported to have been severely assaulted on July 15 with the result that he died from injuries.

The deceased was returning home on horseback when, it is alleged, some persons chased and assaulted him. Some arrests have been made The funeral procession was accompanied by police guards.—A. P.

NEW DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICE

SIMLA, July 18.

Major General E. A. Walker, Deputy DDirector of Medical Services Eastern Command officiates as the Director of Medical Services in India vice Major General W. H. S. Nickerson, British Service, on leave.—A. P.

PRINCESS ROYAL INDISPOSED

LONDON, July 19.

The Princess Royal has been ordered complete rest. Doctor Sir Frederick Stanley Hewett saw her late last night. She is suffering from acute fatigue caused by too many public engagements, according to the "Daily Express."—Reuter's Special.

A relief committee called the Beldanga Moslem Relief Committee has been formed at Berhampore with the object of giving succour to the distressed and the injured in connection with the recent riots. Moulvi Abdus Samad, M.L.C. and Khan Bahadur Ekramul Haq have respectively been elected president and secretary to the Committee, Moulvi Abdul Bari agreed to work as treasurer.—A.P.

ADULTERATION OF MILK AND GHEE

Karachi Faced With Same Problem As Bombay

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 15.

Inspite of the introduction and enforcement of the Prevention of Adulteration Act during a period of nearly two years, in the city of Karachi, the evil of adulterated milk and ghee being sold to the public as genuine articles at unfair prices, still persists.

The Health Officer of the Karachi Municipality has pointed out several defects in the present Act, the most important omission being that there is no provision making it obligatory for dealers in butter, ghee and milk to obtain licences. The second serious defect is that at present the dealers are permitted to sell adulterated stuff provided they put labels on tins containing adulterated ghee, etc. The health officer recommends that the sale of adulterated stuff should be absolutely prohibited.

The Health Officer in the course of his report about the effect of the Act on the dealers points out that his department have found the butter, at present sold in Karachi, to be generally genuine but in the case of ghee and milk, he complains of a lot of adulteration and to prevent it he has deputed a sanitary inspector to help the Assistant Health Officer in testing as many samples as possible, and to detect all fradulent dealers.

ARMED DACOITY IN TEMPLE

Miscreants Decamp With Jewellery

MALDA, July 17.

A temple at Jalalpur, police station Kaliachowk, is reported to have been looted and desecrated on Friday midnight, according to a Malda correspondent of "The Amrita Bazar Patrika", who says that miscreants numbering about 50 armed with guns, lathis and other weapons raided the temple and mutilated the idols, removing two of them and stealing the jewellery.

The miscreants are absconding, but seven of them are said to have been identified. Police searched several houses in the uocality.—A. P.

TARIFF WAR WITH IRELAND TO END

General Smuts Works Hard To Remove Restrictions

LONDON, July 19.

The Government will be urged next week in the Commons to end the tariff war with the Irish Free State, and a Government statement is expected on Thursday.

The "Daily Express" says the Dominions Delegates at the World Economic Conference especially General Smuts have been working to remove the restrictions.

Mr. De Valera is represented as being less uncompromising as regards Empire arbitration.—Reuter.

It is estimated that more than 50,000 unemployed have found work in the United States during June according to Mrs. Perkins, Secretary for Labour.—Reuter.

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